The New-York Times.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,122. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Monday: FAIR and WARMER.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 3.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic in Brooklyn celebrated its twenty-five years of prosperity with special services.—Page 2.

Chairman Bynum of the National Democratic Committee arrived in New-York; he says the party has plenty of work ahead.—Page 5.

Legislators and other Republicans met in this city yesterday, and, it is understood, talked over plans for the Assembly with Mr. Platt.—Page 5.

George W. G. Ferris, inventor and builder of the Ferris Wheel, which was exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair, died in Pittsburg, Penn., yesterday.

David Ingram, a wealthy dyer of Astoria, L. I., fell on a steam pipe and was burned on one hip Tuesday. Lockjaw set in on Friday, and he died Saturday.

Dr. Scharlau, the physician attendant upon William Steinway, announced last night that his patient's chances for full recovery were much improved.—Page 8.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage was installed as minister of the Church of the Messiah, relieving the Rev. Robert Collyer of the active work of the church.—Page 2.

Many of the instruments of Gilmore's Band were damaged badly yesterday in a railroad accident at Erie, Penn. Victor Herbert's violoncello was injured seriously.

The cruiser Philadelphia is to sail from San Francisco as soon as possible, and it is intended that she shall get to Callao, Peru, without delay. The cause for haste is not known.

Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago says that the Jewish Sabbath is doomed, and that the Jews must adapt their religion to the customs of the countries in which it may be transplanted.

The police on Saturday night arrested two men and two boys on charges of blackmail, evidence in the case being furnished by Superintendent Dennett of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

Charles H. Knoche of 1,622 Second Avenue was arrested yesterday on a charge of having attempted to pass a worthless check. He is suspected of being a member of the Valentine band of swindlers.

Gen. Weyler has been heard from. In an interview he says that he shall not move his troops against the Cuban rebels until after Christmas, and that he is confident of putting down the insurrection.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, said yesterday that had he known that the bells of his church annoyed a sick person he would have stopped their ringing.—Page 8.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton talked yesterday on "Social Wrongs and Social Discontent." He declared that Wall Street is no such foe of the plain people as they have stopped their ringing.—Page 2.

No election returns have been received in the office of the Secretary of State of Georgia from the County of Charlton. It seems to be a fact that the county did not participate in the Presidential election.

Evangelist Moody spoke to a great crowd in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, his topic being "Sowing and Reaping." In the evening he addressed college students in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.—Page 8.

Col. Ingersoll, who was taken ill while on his lecture tour in the West, arrived here from Chicago last night, and went to his home, at 220 Madison Avenue. He was able to walk from the carriage to the house.

Will Mestayer, the well-known actor, died Saturday at his home, 337 West Twenty-third Street, from Bright's disease. The funeral will take place to-morrow at All Saints' Church, in Henry Street.—Page 2.

Secretary Morton, in his annual report, gives a very flattering picture of the condition of our agricultural affairs. He predicts that we shall soon be in a position to supply the world with products of the farm.—Page 3.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Jerry McAuley Mission, in Water Street, was celebrated yesterday by addresses at the mission house. A memorial tablet to Mrs. Sherwood was unveiled.—Page 8.

The Nail Trust has collapsed after an existence of less than two years, and the managers hope to wind up its business by Dec. 1. The liabilities of the pool are said to be very heavy, and much litigation is expected.

The cornerstone of St. Leonard's German Catholic Church, at Hamburg Avenue and Jefferson Street, Brooklyn, E. D., was laid by Bishop McDonnell yesterday. Mgr. Schroeder of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., preached.—Page 2.

Special services were held yesterday in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in Forty-third Street, it being the anniversary of the Feast of St. Cecilia. The Rev. Dr. Rooker, Secretary of the Apostolic Delegation to Washington, preached the sermon.—Page 2.

The Southern Pacific Railway Company's steamer San Benito was wrecked yesterday near Point Arena, Cal. Five of the crew were drowned, ten were picked up by another steamer, and at last accounts twenty-eight were clinging to the rigging, with great waves breaking over the ship.

Lee Jung of 16 Mott Street put a dollar bill into the hand of Policeman Zuhr, who was standing near the former's store, on Saturday. Lee was arrested, but Magistrate Kudlich, in the Centre Street Court, discharged him for lack of evidence.—Page 8.

Henry M. Payne, the Lafayette sophomore whose whiskers were violently cut off by his classmates Tuesday, received a message from the Faculty yesterday that he would better not return to college until after Thanksgiving. The students are angry with him for having had the young men who hazed him arrested.

The funeral of Frank P. Arbuckle, the Denver business man and politician, who was found dying after he had been robbed in West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Thursday, took place in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, in West Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday. Mrs. Arbuckle arrived in time for the service. The mystery is not yet explained.—Page 8.

Fifty little girls of the Sundays schools of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, gave Dr. Richard S. Storrs chrysanthemums yesterday at a jubilee gathering in the church. He blessed them and ascended the pulpit with his arms heavy with blossoms. It was another celebration of the fiftieth year of his pastorate.—Page 8.

A LAKE STEAMER BURNED.

Her Crew Escape on the Schooner Mowatt.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 22.—The schooner Mowatt arrived at Houghton today and reported the burning of the steamer B. W. Arnold off Keweenaw Point Saturday afternoon.

The Arnold and Mowatt were lumber laden from Duluth for Buffalo. The Arnold was valued at $45,000 and carried 80,000 feet of pine lumber. Both vessel and cargo are a total loss.

When the Arnold's crew found themselves unable to extinguish the fire they transferred to the schooner, and with the help of the Portage canal life-saving crew made Portage Lake in safety.

Attempt to Rob a Train.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 22.—An attempt was made to-night to rob a Union Pacific train north of Salt Lake.

SAILORS' LIVES IN PERIL

WRECK OF THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMER SAN BENITA.

Five of the Crew Drowned, Ten Picked Up by Another Steamer—Twenty-eight Men Clinging to the Rigging.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 22.—The Southern Pacific Railroad's steamer San Benito, which left Tacoma for San Francisco last Thursday, with a coal cargo of 5,000 tons and a crew of 43 men, was driven ashore early this morning two miles north of Point Arena in a heavy gale.

Five of the crew were drowned and ten others were picked up by the steamer Point Arena.

The Captain and twenty-seven men are clinging to the rigging, with slight hopes of their being saved. The vessel will be a total loss.

The Drowned.

The drowned are:

CONDON, F., second assistant engineer.
ONE SEAMAN.
PENDERGAST, M., fireman.
SCOTT, O. W., first assistant engineer.
SHERIDAN, M.

On the steamer Point Arena are Chief Engineer J. W. Wood and nine others, whose names cannot be learned.

Capt. William Smith is lashed to the crowsnest of his vessel and encouraging those about him not to give up hope.

Personnel of the Crew.

The personnel of the crew follows:

Captain—William Smith; Chief Officer—Zolling; Second Officer—J. Swan; Third Officer—C. Zile.

Seamen—A. White, G. Johnson, C. Blanberg, C. Jansen, J. Perry, J. Benson, J. A. Barclay, C. Semens, N. Wilson, H. Fehm, T. E. Foster.

Chief Cook—J. W. Wilson; second cook—J. J. Wilson; mess boy—M. Sheridan.

Waiters—C. Meyers, J. Sheeran, A. F. Dean.

Chief Engineer—J. W. Wood; First Assistant Engineer—O. W. Scott; Second Assistant Engineer—C. Conton; Third Assistant Engineer—T. Cleary.

Watch Tenders—M. H. Jeffs, J. McKeon, J. Ward.

Storekeeper—W. Sloan.

Firemen—J. McDavid, B. Fahey, M. Pendergast, C. Christopher, J. Reily, E. Fahey, H. Jackson, J. Walsh.

Coal Passers—C. E. Brown, N. Leyva, W. Sheehan, N. Fitzgerald, M. Fernandez, M. Kelly.

Caught in a Gale.

The San Benita encountered a heavy southeast gale with a driving rain when off Point Arena, and it is supposed that Capt. Smith lost his bearings owing to the thick weather.

When the vessel struck an effort was made to launch the boats.

The first one, containing First Engineer Scott and his companions, was capsized, and all were drowned.

The second boat, in command of Chief Engineer Wood, with nine others on board, was more successful, and kept afloat until picked up by the steamer Point Arena.

The other boats were dashed to pieces after leaving the davits, and those on board were obliged to take to the rigging for safety, as heavy seas were breaking over the decks, and the collier, gradually settling down upon the rocks, broke in two amidships.

High Sea Running.

The Point Arena was unable to approach the wreck on account of the high seas running, and no assistance could be rendered from shore, as the collier was fully an eighth of a mile from the nearest point of land.

A life-saving crew with a rocket gun was summoned from Point Arena Station, but the gun would not carry far enough to reach the wreck. The wrecker Whitelaw left San Francisco to-day for the scene, but it is doubtful if those on board the San Benita can withstand the beating of the waves until succor reaches them.

The San Benita was a steel screw steamer of 3,789 tons, built in Clyde in 1883, and first flnown as the Kimberly. Subsequently it was remodelled at Newport News, and renamed the San Benita, being purchased by the Southern Pacific.

RIOTING AT THE CHURCH DOORS.

A Priest Held Prisoner by a Howling Mob of Communicants.

BAY CITY, Mich., Nov. 22.—St. Stanislaus Parish, which has at various intervals for two years been the scene of incipient riots over the disposition of its favorite priest, was the battleground at intervals, for seven hours to-day, of two factions, into which the parishioners had divided. When trouble ceased this evening it was ascertained that one policeman and about twelve of the church members had been injured, but none seriously.

The trouble started at high mass, when Father Bogacki announced that the anti-Matkowski faction could not examine the church accounts as they announced they would do. Eighty men left the church. When mass was over a great mob had gathered about the vestry door and refused to permit the pastor to return to his residence. Father Bogacki's adherents came to his rescue, and there was a free-for-all fight. The forces of the pastor were repulsed, owing to lack of organization and clubs.

When the police came they clubbed a way for Father Bogacki and had landed him up on the rectory steps when the anti-Matkowski faction made another charge. Priest and officers were driven back into the vestry. Here Father Bogacki remained a prisoner, without food or drink, until about 7 o'clock this evening, when Frank McPhillips, editor of The Tribune, learning that threats of dynamiting the church had been made, drove to the scene in a hack and persuaded Father Bogacki to quietly leave the building with him.

After the priest departed the mob dispersed. The church was locked by the police, and a strong guard placed in the pastoral residence.

To-morrow the church will be opened. Bloodshed is expected as both factions will be out in force, and the anti-Matkowski crowd say they will see the accounts.

Ex-Empress Frederick's Birthday.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The Fifty-sixth birthday of ex-Empress Frederick was celebrated yesterday by a family banquet at the New Palace, gala performances at the Palace Theatre, and a supper in the marble saloon, at which the Ministers and foreign Ambassadors and their wives were present. All of the public buildings were decorated with flags in honor of the occasion.

INSULT TO THE SPANISH FLAG.

An Energetic Protest to be Made to This Government.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to The Central News from Madrid says that the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has cabled to Senor De Lome, Spanish Minister to the United States.

He has directed him to make an energetic protest to the American Government against the insult recently offered to the Spanish flag at Newcastle, Del.

The incident referred to in the foregoing dispatch occurred at the time of the acquittal of the alleged Cuban filibusters who were tried at Newcastle.

A ROBBER'S STRANGE STORY.

Chicago Politicians and Citizens Involved in a Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—"Sleepy" Burke, the well-known criminal, is alleged to have made a confession, which is now in the hands of Secretary Easeley of the Civic Federation, in which he implicates several prominent police officials, politicians, and other citizens in a conspiracy which resulted in the robbery of over $50,000 worth of bonds from an old miser named Schrage.

He says he was induced by two well-known men to commit the robbery, and it was promised that there were men ready to buy the bonds. The robbery was successful, but Burke never saw the bonds except two, which he was given for a short time. He had two companions, who fared no better. The men who acted as brokers disposed of $38,000 worth of the bonds to a South Side politician. The thieves then learned of $20,000 worth more, which the brokers had, which they were obliged to hold. These were afterward purchased by another citizen. The failure to pay the thieves caused a split.

Burke says his share was to have been $1,400. He was arrested on the charge of vagrancy, and the South Side politician got him out on a twenty-five-dollar fine. His efforts to get his share again got him into trouble, and he says a big police official threatened to "job" him unless he left town and ceased bothering people. He was offered $200 to go away.

Meanwhile his companions were arrested, and one made a confession of the robbery. The police, with one exception, favored not arresting the politician on account of his social standing. Burke says he believes the police were party to the robbery and got part of the proceeds. The Civic Federation claims to have proof of the truthfulness of the confession, and will start an investigation this week.

LEMONADE WAS TOO STRONG.

Miss Johnson Wanted to Throw the Sun at the Moon.

A handsome woman about twenty-five years old and plainly English, who said her name was Catherine Johnson, and that she was a telegraph operator, and lived at 304 West Eighty-ninth Street, was walking past a drug store at the corner of Forty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue last night, when she espied two colored ornamental bottles in the window.

She entered the store and told the proprietor very seriously that the yellow bottle was the sun and the green one the moon, and that she would like to throw the sun at the moon and see which would break.

A hurry call was sent for an ambulance by the frightened druggist, and the young woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital. There she was asked the usual questions.

"How did it happen?"

"Well, it was this way," answered Miss Johnson, "I took a hot lemonade last night for a cold, and it must have affected my head."

Miss Johnson was entered on the record as a victim of hysteria and epilepsy, and on her way to the alcoholic ward she promised an attendant that she would never, never again drink a hot lemonade.

A GRAVE UNDER GUARD.

Fears that a Body Will Be Stolen for Dissection.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 22.—It is said here that a watch is kept in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal graveyard here nightly, lest the body of Miss Fannie Hawley, which was interred there last week, be taken from the grave by body snatchers. It is said the body would form an interesting study if it could be disinterred before it is decomposed.

Miss Hawley's father was formerly the pastor of the church. The deceased lady was sixty-six years of age when she died. She died last Sunday from cancer of the stomach, and because of certain peculiarities in her case, it is said, some medical men would have liked to have studied the formation after her death. It is said that during her efforts to obtain a cure or relief the case came under the observation of a number of doctors and became talked of in the medical profession.

In this way it is said to have become known to some of the colleges, and it is fear that an attempt might be made to obtain the body that caused the guard to be stationed.

ABOUT TO GO TO CALLAO.

Cruiser Philadelphia to Get to Peru as Quickly as Possible.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 22.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia is coaling, and every available inch of space on her decks is being crowded with fuel.

She will probably sail to-morrow for Callao, and an attempt will be made to break the record of runs to that port. The warship is just off the dry dock, and has received a thorough overhauling.

What the reason for haste is cannot be ascertained, but it is certain the Philadelphia will go to Callao without a stop and at a high rate of speed.

A Georgia Church Burned.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 22.—The Church of the Good Shepherd, Episcopal, in Summerville, Augusta's Winter resort, was burned this morning. The church bell has for years been used as a fire alarm, but it could not be called into service to rouse the people to its own rescue, as the fire was raging in the belfry when discovered.

Mr. Bryan Reaches Home.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 22.—William J. Bryan reached Lincoln from his Missouri hunting trip to-night. He came alone and was driven directly to his home. To-morrow evening he will leave for Denver, reaching there early Tuesday morning. Mrs. Bryan will not accompany him.

INVENTOR FERRIS IS DEAD.

The Man Who Built the Great Wheel for the World's Fair.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 22.—George W. G. Ferris, the inventor and builder of the Ferris Wheel, died to-day at Mercy Hospital, where he had been treated for typhoid fever for a week. The disease is said to have been brought on through worry over numerous business matters. He leaves a wife in this city, and friends in mechanical and building circles all over the country.

Mr. Ferris was born at Galesburg, Ill., lived his early life on the Pacific slope, and was educated at Carson City and San Francisco. In 1876 he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, New-York, and was graduated with high honors, as an engineer. He first worked at locating coal mines and railroads in West Virginia, and then was employed by the Louisville Bridge Company, at Louisville. In the capacity of Inspector, he came to Pittsburg to inspect the structural work for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad bridge at Henderson, Ky. After the completion of this work he engaged as an inventor on his own account. He organized the firm of G. W. G. Ferris & Co.

In 1893 Ferris conceived the wheel which made him famous, and which was one of the particular features of the World's Fair at Chicago. The wheel was constructed in Pittsburg, under the supervision of the inventor, and shipped to Chicago, where he watched the erection of it. Its capacity was 1,440 passengers, and thousands made the revolution in it. The wheel made a fortune for Ferris, and gave him fame as an engineering genius all over the world. After the fair closed the wheel was erected in one of the Chicago parks for a time. Later Ferris sold out his interest in it.

WANT THE CABINET BIGGER.

An Effort to Secure a Department of Mines and Mining.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 22.—The recent action of the California miners in recommending the creation of a National Department of Mines and Mining, the head of which is to be a Cabinet officer, finds favor among Colorado miners. Charles S. Thomas, who has a larger mining clientage than any other lawyer in the West, gives the following reasons why such a department should be created.

"The mining industry has grown to such proportions that it is entitled to this consideration, and should be separated from the Interior Department, inasmuch as there are features in the administration of mining interests that are entirely distinct from land laws."

J. B. Grant, manager of the Omaha and Grant Smelt Mining Company, the largest concern of the kind on the continent; Gov. Alva Adams, owner of the Tom Boy Mine; W. S. Stratton of the Independence, D. A. Moffatt, the largest mine owner in Colorado; James A. Shinn, and John Campion of Leadville indorse the views of Mr. Thomas.

Senator Teller is in favor of the proposition, but says: "We can't get a mining department because the sentiment of the people of the East is against us, and they think there are already too many departments."

Notwithstanding these discouraging remarks, an energetic effort will be made by Western miners to have such an enactment passed during the coming session of Congress.

IT WAS OUT OF POLITICS.

County in Georgia Where No Presidential Election Was Held.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 22.—There is a county in the United States that did not know of the National election. It is Charlton County, Ga.

The officials in the office of the Secretary of State are authority for the statement that the people of the county could not have known of the election, for no election was held there. The official digest of the election in Georgia has been made up with Charlton left out.

The famous O'Kefinokee Swamp covers most of the territory of Charlton County, which is on the Florida line, and, indeed, runs down into Florida.

According to the maps, there are several towns in the county, with Traders Hill as the county seat, but all efforts of the Secretary of State to get returns from there have proved unavailing, and it is put down as a certainty that no election was held in the county.

DISCUSSING THE TARIFF.

The Main Subject on Which Major McKinley's Visitors Talk.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Major McKinley has been hearing a great deal from visiting Congressmen in the last week about the tariff and an extra session of Congress. He has talked with a good many Congressmen about the Dingley bill and has had a good many letters on the subject. Most of the callers here think that it will not be an easy matter to pass the Dingley bill, and that it would be better and wiser to have an extra session of Congress for the purpose of drafting a new tariff law.

A good many Congressmen will be here within the next ten days, and there will be a great deal more discussion on this subject in Canton.

Major McKinley said to-day that he expected to be in Canton Thanksgiving Day.

GILMORE'S BAND SUFFERS.

One Side of the Car Containing Its Instruments Crushed.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 22.—Gilmore's Band's baggage car, containing all the band's musical instruments, was run into here to-day by a fast train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.

One side of the car was crushed and the instruments were piled up among the trunks in the wreck.

Victor Herbert's famous violoncello, said to have cost $5,000, was badly damaged. Instruments belonging to others were damaged so badly that they could not be used at the concert this evening.

Engineer John Brown jumped from the train and was injured seriously.

Couldock Has Not Retired.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 22.—The report sent out that Charles W. Couldock was to retire from the stage last night is entirely wrong, so the old actor says. "The doctors said," remarked Mr. Couldock, "that I am as good as a man of sixty. I have no intention of retiring just yet."

GEN. WEYLER HEARD FROM

HE IS CONFIDENT OF ENDING THE INSURRECTION.

He Will Not Move His Troops Forward Until After Christmas, and Will Then Strike a Mortal Blow.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—After a somewhat lengthy silence Capt. Gen. Weyler has at last been heard from, and in an interview he expressed himself as being confident of soon putting an end to the insurrection.

Gen. Weyler was interviewed in the Jaca Camp, which is located near the town of San Cristobal, Province of Pinar del Rio. He said, after declaring that he was satisfied with the operations that have been carried on up to the present time, that he believed the insurgents did not have in the hills supplies sufficient to last them for more than three engagements. After these engagements had occurred it would be easier to estimate the resources of the rebels, but he believed that it would then be found that the ammunition of the insurgents was exhausted.

He added that he had still fifteen or twenty days' work to perform at the camp to complete his preparations for an advance on the rebels, but that he would wait until after Christmas before he moved his troops forward. Then he would strike a mortal blow at the insurrection.

When questioned concerning the position of Maceo, the rebel leader, Gen. Weyler answered: "The last news I received about him located him south of the Western Railway, (on which San Cristobal is situated.) He is unwilling to meet our columns even when his forces are in good positions. We will see."

This indicates that so far the results of the campaign of Gen. Weyler are still in the future. Maceo is apparently following his old tactics of drawing the Spaniards as far as possible into the hills from their base of supplies, when, by dividing his forces into small commands, he will be able to continually harass them with guerrilla tactics, for which they have no liking. Some distance to the west of San Cristobal are mountain passes where a comparatively few rebels would be able to hold their own against any force that Spain could send against them, and it is thought that Gen. Weyler will not meet the elusive Maceo until he comes upon him unexpectedly in some of these mountain fastnesses.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—A dispatch received here to-day from Havana states that it is reported that Gen. Weyler has occupied several insurgent positions in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and destroyed the crops the rebels were raising. The dispatch adds that Gen. Weyler continues to pursue the rebels.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to The Standard from Madrid says the Government has intimated to Gen. Weyler that, for reasons of international and domestic politics, it will not be expedient for him to return to Havana until he has achieved a decisive victory over Maceo.

WANTS THE CUBANS RECOGNIZED.

Mr. Hitt Says They Are Entitled to Belligerent Rights.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Congressman Robert R. Hitt, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, and a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Palmer, when asked to-day what action he thought the United States Government should take in regard to Cuba's struggle for independence, said:

"Our duty to the Cuban people is a practical and pressing question. Our Government should act at once, recognizing the belligerency of a people carrying on so extensive a war. They have fought great armies for a year and a half and with success. The Cubans are truly belligerents.

"Such action on the part of our country would be of great advantage to them. Recognition of belligerent rights is due under the principles and practices of general international law and practice of the United States Government. We refuse to see that they are belligerent enough to defy and defeat 150,000 Spanish troops.

"This is not a question of sympathy, but of plain, pressing duty, that should be performed immediately."

In Favor of the Insurgents.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22.—At a mass meeting held at the City Hall here last night resolutions were adopted declaring it to be the sense of the meeting that Congress grant the Cuban insurgents belligerent rights. Attention was called to the fact that the outrages in Cuba were equal to if not greater than those in Armenia, and should be stopped by the American people.

ACTOR SULLIVAN ANNOYED.

He Says His Wife, Rose Coghlan, Is Not in Destitute Circumstances.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 22.—John T. Sullivan, the husband of Rose Coghlan, the actress, is now playing in this city at the Alcazar. He is very indignant about the story telegraphed from the East and published in a morning paper, that his wife is in destitute circumstances, and explicitly denies the story. Mr. Sullivan says that he has for a long time made his wife weekly remittances of sufficient sums to adequately meet all demands upon her.

Mr. Sullivan says it is true that Rose Coghlan has lost large sums of money in late years, owing to the heavy expenses incurred in bringing out new plays and to other unfortunate circumstances in connection therewith.

Left Penned Animals to Starve.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 22.—John L. Harned, a chicken farmer, was dispossessed Tuesday. Saturday neighbors found that Harned had disappeared, leaving three horses, five pigs, two dogs, and one hundred chickens confined in the barn and outhouses. Three of the pigs had died of starvation. The horses were too weak to stand. The dogs were in normal condition, having eaten chickens.

A Heavy Export Order.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—A. A. Goodrich & Co. yesterday received an order for 2,000 tons of charcoal pig-iron for Buda-Pesth, Austria. The iron is required for the manufacture of car wheels, and the order is the largest ever received for export by any American firm.

A RADICAL CHICAGO RABBI.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch Says the Jewish Sabbath Is Doomed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, rabbi of Sinai Temple, predicts the downfall of the Jewish Sabbath. He declares that the seventh-day tradition of the race is doomed, wiped from the Hebraic calendar, swallowed up in the necessity of adapting the religion to the customs of the countries in which it may be transplanted.

The proposition Dr. Hirsch supports was discussed in the recent conference of Jewish women in New-York, and caused a somewhat warm debate. Some of the Chicago delegates argued in favor of services on the accepted Sunday of Christendom, and not on the preceding day.

Dr. Hirsch's radical utterance in relation to the Jewish Sabbath, is only one of the reasons why the big congregation of Sinai Temple is regarded as a thorn in the side of the conservative Jewish element in this city. The rabbi who has administered to it and the men who compose it have refused to join the union of American congregations. Dr. Hirsch declares both the Saturday observance and the hope of the return to the Holy Land to be relics of an attractive tradition, but entirely out of keeping with the advance and progress of modern ideas.

NEARLY TORE HIS EYE OUT.

An Owl Makes a Furious Attack on a Young Boy.

CLOSTER, N. J., Nov. 22.—Edwin Linderman, fourteen years old, son of Peter Linderman of this place, had a disastrous encounter with a young owl yesterday, which he caught in the woods some time ago and has been trying to tame for a pet.

Linderman went out to the cage yesterday to feed the bird, and after it had eaten he took it out and began playing with it. The owl flew on his shoulder and began to pick at his eyes in a ferocious manner. The boy became bewildered at the suddenness of the attack, and before he could do anything to defend himself the owl had nearly torn out one of his eyes. Young Linderman fought the bird for some time before he called for help. His mother hearing his call, ran out. She picked up a stick and beat the enraged owl off.

Mrs. Linderman dispatched a messenger for a doctor, who dressed the wound and advised that the boy be taken to a New-York specialist.

SLASHED A FINE PAINTING.

The President's Picture Ruined by an Unknown Man.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Some unknown vandal has slashed and ruined the oil painting of President Cleveland in the rooms of the Cook County Democracy.

Ever since the Chicago Convention there has been a feeling in the club against the presence of this and other Democratic pictures in the clubrooms, and a resolution was offered that they be removed. The club is to vote on the resolution Dec. 6. The cutting was done on election night, but the fact was concealed and the picture was repaired as neatly as possible. The vandalism has only now become generally known.

The portraits of Gen. Palmer, John P. Hopkins, and other gold Democrats were included in the resolution, but that of the President was the only one mutilated. It was brought here four years ago from New-York, when the contest was made upon the seats of the Hill delegates. The club is highly indignant over the outrage, and there will be an investigation.

INGRAM DIED OF LOCKJAW.

Wealthy Dyer of Astoria Was Burned by a Steam Pipe.

ASTORIA, L. I., Nov. 22.—David Ingram, a rich dyer, fell on a steam pipe Tuesday and one hip was badly burned. Symptoms of lockjaw appeared on Friday and he died of the disease yesterday. The funeral services will be held Tuesday in the First Presbyterian Church. One of his four sons is Judge Ingram of Long Island City.

Mr. Ingram was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1835. He came to New-York when he was nineteen, and entered the fur and yarn dying house of McDougal & Gordon. He started in business for himself in 1872 in this town.

He was known for his wide charities.

Twelve Fingers and Twelve Toes.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Joseph Clay, colored, has given birth to a child which has twelve fingers and twelve toes. On each foot there are six toes and on each hand six fingers.

THE WEATHER.

The weather indications are fair and warmer.

An area of high pressure is central in the Middle States and extends westward to the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. A second area of high pressure is developing to the north of Montana. A depression extends from North Dakota to the Southern Rocky Mountain plateau, with a storm centre in the western portion of South Dakota. The barometer has risen in the St. Lawrence Valley and generally east of the Mississippi River, and it has fallen in the Missouri Valley and generally in the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature is lower in New-England and the lower lake region, also in the Lower Mississippi Valley. It has risen throughout the Rocky Mountain districts. Showers or snow have fallen in New-England, the lower lake region, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, also on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. Fair weather, with rising temperature, is indicated for the Atlantic States and Central Valley, but the weather will be partly cloudy or threatening in the Gulf States. Snow, with falling temperature, is indicated for the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	24	46	47
6 A. M.	26	45	47
9 A. M.	28	42	44
12 M.	41	44	46
4 P. M.	43	39	42
6 P. M.	46	38	40
9 P. M.	45	35	36
12 P. M.	45	34	34

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42
Weather Bureau	39
Corresponding date 1895	37
Corresponding date for last twenty years	43

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 2, Column 7.

END OF THE NAIL TRUST

THE BIG COMBINATION HAS COLLAPSED AT LAST.

It Will Endeavor to Wind Up Its Affairs by Dec. 1—Its Finances in a Bad Condition.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The Wire Nail Trust, which has been in operation in the United States and Canada since June 1, 1895, has collapsed, and will endeavor to wind up its affairs Dec. 1. Sales agents representing mills within the pool were yesterday scrambling to sell nails at $1.70 per keg in Chicago, which is precisely $1 per keg below the trust's circular price, and jobbers were selling in lots of from one to one thousand kegs from store at $2 per keg. Before the end of the present week, it is predicted, the price will be down to $1.25 per keg, or within 30 cents of the lowest price they ever sold here. The trust has issued a circular to the jobbers giving them liberty to sell at any price they please.

Troubles have multiplied on the trust's head very rapidly during the last eight months. In that time the stream of dollars which poured into its coffers during the early months of its career had to be used to buy up at round prices the opposition mills which sprang up on all sides, as well as to meet a multitude of other expenses. Not the least of these was the maintenance of a regular force of inspectors almost as large as the Government Secret Service to keep all the members of the pool in line.

For this and kindred purposes the trust imposed a pool tax of $1.50 per keg on all the nails sold by its members, and rebated to them the difference after the objects sought were accomplished. A fund of $1,500,000 was returned to members on the showing made four months ago, but since that time, it is said, the trust's officials and committees have incurred liabilities of much more than this in their fight to keep the trust going. These liabilities will have to be met by the individual mills composing the trust, and a long period of litigation is highly probable.

The advance of 15 cents per keg ordered by the trust at its March meeting in this city was the last act which marked the trust's doom. This put the base price of nails at Pittsburg at $2.55, which, under the peculiar terms of its nail card, meant that the lowest figure at which any nails could be bought there was $3.05 per keg. This meant $3.20 in Chicago, and made the range of commercial nails to Western consumers $4 to $5 per keg. This resulted in an immense curtailment of the demand, and in turn forced the trust to close up 90 per cent. of its mills and throw its workmen out of employment in order to reduce the output to comply with consumers' needs.

The entire sales of nails by the trust mills during July were but 30,000 kegs, and in August but 25,000 kegs, though the output agreed upon for those months was 60,000 and 50,000 kegs respectively. The March output reached 950,000 kegs.

J. H. Parks of 608 Sears Building, Boston, was the originator of the pool, and was its "Commissioner." To him was delegated the task of holding the association together, and for this service he collected one cent per keg on each keg of nails sold in this country, besides a large appropriation for "secretaries," salaries, and maintenance of the inspection bureau. The association now has on its hands a large collection of leases of factories which it closed up; also numerous contracts with manufacturers of nail-making machinery who were prevented from selling to the trust's competitors.

LOST HER WATCH SIX TIMES.

Miss Day Recovers Her Timepiece and Jeweled Guard Again.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 22.—Miss De Forest Day, who owns the yacht Scythia, which is lying off Whitestone, came ashore a week ago, and when she returned to the yacht she found she had lost her gold watch and diamond studded anchor guard. She offered a reward of $50 for its return.

Thomas Barnes, a mason, was walking along the beach in the vicinity of the coaling station yesterday. He saw a three-year-old girl playing in the sand with a gold watch, chain, and anchor, which she had found on the beach. Barnes took the watch, and rowed out with it to Miss Day's yacht. It was her watch, and she paid him $25. She went in the boat with Barnes to where the child, a daughter of Keeper George Derard, of the coaling station, was. In the presence of the father, Miss Day then paid the child the other $25.

Miss Day says the watch seems bound to return to her, despite her carelessness in losing it. She says she lost it five times before the most recent time, and on each occasion it came back safely. The rewards she had paid amount to much more than the watch and guard cost.

BOY WOULDN'T PEEL ONIONS.

Father Hit Him with a Whip—Then Followed a Rumor of Murder.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 22.—Axel Atkinson was arrested last night. He is a dealer in hides in New-York and claims to be descended from a noble house in Austria. Previous to his arrest there was considerable excitement.

Mrs. Meyers, who lives in the same house with Atkinson, sent a messenger from Hasbrouck Heights, where they live, to Hackensack, to inform the Sheriff that Atkinson had murdered her son. The report spread. The Sheriff summoned two deputies and sent them to the house. When they arrived they found much ado had been made over very little. It would appear from what the deputies learned that Atkinson had ordered the boy to peel some onions. The lad refused, and Atkinson is alleged to have struck him a single blow with a whip. The lad yelled and his mother, becoming excited, sent for the Sheriff, saying her boy was being killed.

Atkinson was held under $150 bail for simple assault.

Wants to be Sergeant at Arms.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Indications point to the election by the next House of all the present House employes except Sergeant at Arms Russell, who may be succeeded by Edward J. Murphy, just defeated for re-election to Congress in the Twenty-first Illinois District by Jehu Baker. The combination favoring Murphy is said to be New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio. He could win without New-England.

DR. SAVAGE INSTALLED

NEW MINISTER IN THE REV. DR. COLLYER'S PLACE.

Interesting Services in the Church of the Messiah—The Rev. Dr. Hale Preaches on Unitarian Doctrine.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage was installed as minister of the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, last night. The church was crowded to the doors. The pulpit was surrounded with plants and flowers. All the Unitarian churches of the city and vicinity were represented by clergy and laymen.

The services were begun with the singing of an anthem by the choir of the church. The Rev. Stephen H. Camp made the invocation and the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot read the Scriptures. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston.

Dr. Hale spoke of the simple doctrines of the Unitarian faith, and had a few words to say about other denominations which had not been progressive. He said that an installation was really the reconsecration of a minister to his work, and also of the church to which he was to minister. Six months ago he had heard the remark made that the Church was old-fashioned. Lately he had heard nothing of that kind. Five years ago a statesman had been spoken of in his hearing as being "as useless as a minister." Nowadays the statement that the Church was an effete old institution was not so often mentioned. The people were beginning more and more to understand its power for spiritual and mental education. The Church and minister were to go together in the work for the higher life of the people, and for the nobler life of the city. Every church member should reconsecrate himself to that duty.

Dr. Hale said the Unitarian Church stood for what the Holy Spirit said. It was the Church of the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit led to all truth. The Gospel of the Unitarians was the Gospel of the present. When its doctrines were first preached in this city it was a revelation, as at that time the Reformed and Presbyterian mainly prevailed. It had since taught the truth of the time. The other denominations had not progressed. Their preachers were compelled to say things that they really could not believe.

There were still gigantic corporations of priests, of convocations, conventions, and religious assemblies that could not get away from the beliefs of years ago. The Bible Society was an instance of the truth being kept back under the power of a corporation. The Bible has been revised and many errors eliminated. It was generally received as satisfactory.

"But how was it received by the orthodox corporation?" said Dr. Hale. "The old edition has been turned out from the presses, as I hear, because there is some clause in the charter that prevents new editions being sent out. Why do not the Presbyterians call for funds to empower the issuing of the revised version that is known to be the truest one?"

The people were as ready to receive God's teachings now as they ever were, Dr. Hale continued, but they wanted the truth of to-day. Clergymen could not hold to one creed and the laity to another. The minister could not preach what he did not believe and much good be accomplished. He would not be hard on the clergy, for he believed they would speak the word of the Holy Spirit if only allowed to do so.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, who for so many years has been pastor of the church, offered the installation prayer; the right hand of fellowship was extended by the Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, and the charge to the minister was given by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles. The Rev. John W. Chadwick of Brooklyn made the address to the congregation. He told the people of the church that there would be no success unless they joined heartily in assisting the minister in his work. It was not enough to go to church if the day was pleasant, so that a walk was inviting, or if they had recovered from fatigue of the theatre or the game of cards of the night before. They were to join in the church organizations, in its charitable work, and sustain its institution in an active way.

The Rev. Dr. Savage will have full charge of the work of the church. The Rev. Robert Collyer remains as the senior pastor, but on account of his age is unable to take an active part in the many duties of the church organization.

ST. LEONARD'S CORNERSTONE.

Mgr. Schroeder Preached After the Ceremonies.

The cornerstone of the new St. Leonard's German Catholic Church at Hamburg Avenue and Jefferson Street, Brooklyn, E. D., was laid yesterday afternoon by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn. The ceremonies included a sermon by Mgr. Schroeder of the Catholic University of Washington, D. C.

All the buildings in the neighborhood were profusely decorated with American, German, and Irish flags, and the pontifical flag was conspicuous.

There was a procession of the clergy from the house of the pastor, Father George D. Sander, to the church. The visiting clergymen were the Rev. Peter Dauffenbach of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; the Rev. Joseph Traenkle of St. Bernard's, the Rev. Michael Wagner of St. Barbara's, the Rev. A. Stefan, Winfield, L. I.; the Rev. Joseph Ernst of Woodhaven, L. I.; the Rev. Frederick Dotzauer of Queens, L. I.; the Rev. Father Lammel of St. Joseph's, New-York; the Rev. Edward Hipeluis of the Albany Diocese.

The church is gothic in style, and is designed to cost $250,000. The tower will be 285 feet tall.

TENTH YEAR OF THE MISSION.

Madison Square Church House Received 45,000 Persons Last Year.

The tenth anniversary exercises of the Madison Square Church House, at 384 Third Avenue, were held yesterday afternoon and last night. There was a large attendance at both meetings.

In the afternoon speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, and the Rev. Dr. Jesse F. Forbes. Dr. Parkhurst, who is one of the committee in charge of the Mission, spoke of the good work it had done among families. In this respect, he said, the Madison Square Church House had an individuality of its own. The work of the Mission owed its permanent results to the fact that it deals with the family more than with the stray individual. When a family is converted, it is more likely to stay converted than the individual who drifts off into the world again.

The report of Superintendent Graff showed that 45,000 persons had attended the services at the Mission during the last year. This is a gain of several thousand over the previous year.

At the evening exercises the speakers were John Crosby Brown, George Graff, and Henry and N. Tifft.

Call for Church Army Workers.

A call has been sent out by the commission controlling the newly formed Church Army of the United States, an adjunct to the Protestant Episcopal forces for work among the unfortunate, for evangelists. It appeared to the commission, consisting of the Rev. Drs. E. A. Bradley and E. Walpole Warren of this city and W. B. Bodine of Philadelphia, that the chief workers in the army, especially in its experimental stage, should have a peculiar training for their duties and, therefore, a house of evangelists has been established at 423 Lexington Avenue, in St. Bartholomew's Parish, in connection with the rescue mission training school which was formed there two years ago.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Superior Beauty of design and finish, at factory prices.

ACCUSED OF BLACKMAIL.

Superintendent Dennett Catches a Band of Four Schemers.

Superintendent Dennett of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, with the assistance of several policemen of Inspector Harley's staff, arrested on Saturday night two men and two lads who, he declares, are blackmailers against whom many complaints have been made to his society. In the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, when the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Simms, Mr. Dennett asked that they be remanded until to-day. Bail was fixed at $1,500 in each case, and the prisoners, with their own consent, were taken to Police Headquarters.

Three of the prisoners are well known to the police; Richard Miller, thirty-five years old, whom the police recognize as "Hoboken Dick," is No. 2,542 in the police gallery; Harry Adams, twenty-eight years old, they know as Clarence T. Clark, alias Tom Jones, alias Nicholas Stanton, No. 2,503 in the gallery, and Fred Hughes, otherwise Riley, nineteen years old, is No. 2,789. The fourth, Jack Letts, or Edward Brown, eighteen years old, the "steerer" of the gang, is a stranger. Miller and Hughes gave their address as 413 East Fourth Street, Letts said he lived at 727 Eighth Avenue, and Adams refused anything more definite than Cincinnati.

Harry McNulty, who, it was said, was once of the gang, put the detectives on their track because of a dispute in the division of booty. According to Mr. Dennett, the scheme was for one of the lads, usually Letts, to hang around the various hotels to scrape acquaintance with some prosperous-looking stranger. Then, under pretense of going home to get his overcoat previous to showing his new-made friend some details of life in New-York, he took him to his room. One of the others in the scheme, generally Miller, Mr. Dennett said, rushed at the visitor and threatened him with all sorts of things, including arrest unless he paid hush money.

Mr. Dennett, in court yesterday, said that he had knowledge of three cases in which the gang had succeeded in blackmailing well-to-do men. In one case they got $2,000, in another $800, and in the third $300.

LABOR MEN MEET.

They Discuss Plans to Watch Legislation in Albany.

Several representatives of the Workingmen's State Trades Assembly, the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and of the Knights of Labor met yesterday at 28 East Fourth Street to discuss the advisability of organizing in one body to watch legislation in Albany, and to suggest labor measures. Heretofore each of these organizations had a committee in Albany, and not infrequently when one committee advocated a certain measure the others would oppose it, often simply on account of the prejudices that existed among their parent organizations. Several recommendations were made, and it was decided to discuss them at a larger meeting that will be called during the week.

A meeting of delegates from various trades was held in the evening at the same address to consider the advisability of forming a Greater New-York Label League. These trades included cigarmakers, printers, bakers, garment workers, and iron molders. Among the delegates present were Daniel Harris of the Cigarmakers, Samuel B. Donnelly and John N. Bogert of Typographical Union No. 6, John S. Henry of the Woodcarvers, and John Phillips, President of the Hatters' Union.

It was decided to hold another meeting on Sunday evening next to form an organization.

COL. INGERSOLL ARRIVES.

Able to Walk from His Carriage to His Home.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who was taken ill after a lecture at Freeport, Ill., last Thursday evening, arrived in this city at 6:30 o'clock last evening. In the early part of last week the Colonel had three attacks, the first at Janesville, Wis., while delivering a lecture, which he managed to finish, and the second and third attacks at Madison and Beloit, Wis.

On Thursday he was found to be suffering from a severe attack of sciatica, and was removed to the Great Northern Hotel, at Chicago, on Friday.

He was attended by a prominent physician in Chicago, who declared that all Mr. Ingersoll needed was two weeks of complete rest. He left Chicago Saturday on the limited express, and upon his arrival in this city last night was met by a few relatives and driven directly to his residence, at 220 Madison Avenue, where he will remain until he is fully restored to health.

He was not very fatigued, and walked from his carriage into the house without any assistance.

Col. Ingersoll's agent has canceled all the Western lecture engagements as the result of the Colonel's illness, and the lecture tour has been abandoned for this season.

POLITICAL TYPES AND IDEALS.

What the Rev. C. H. Eaton Said About the Monroe Doctrine.

The Rev. C. H. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, in his sermon last night on "Political Types and Ideals," said that the principles of the Monroe doctrine warranted President Cleveland to take just the stand he had taken in regard to Venezuela and that the same principles prevented the United States from joining Europe in putting down Turkish rule, except in cases where the lives or property of Americans were endangered.

The United States, he declared, had no right to intervene in Monroe's name, a name which was associated with one of the most important doctrines ever promulgated by an American statesman. Its central ideas, said he, were "America for Americans," and although it was introduced in President Monroe's message, it was not original with him, but was the expression of the feelings of our forefathers.

There is no doubt, the preacher said, that, viewed from the broad platform of statesmanship, it was a wise doctrine, and Americans should uphold the spirit of it to-day.

Turned the Gas On.

Martha Morris, twenty-three years old, residing with her cousin, Dr. Max Moskivitz of 159 Clinton Street, became mentally deranged last evening, and was found in her room with the gas fully turned on and unlighted. She was acting strangely, and was taken to the Insane Pavilion of Bellevue Hospital. She came here recently from Denver to be treated by Christian Scientists for nervousness.

Fired Birdshot at a Patrolman.

John Connors was intoxicated, and he stood in front of his house, in Clove Road, Twenty-third Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, firing his double-barreled shotgun in the air. Patrolman Stewart ordered him to stop. Connors fired one barrel at the patrolman. The bird shot sung past his head. He knocked Connors down with his club and arrested him.

Addressed by Bishop Potter.

At a meeting in the interests of city missions in Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, last night, Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, and several other clergymen made addresses.

NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

West Side Branch, Which Cost $350,000, to be Opened Tuesday Night.

The largest and handsomest building yet erected for the exclusive use of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city will be publicly opened next Tuesday evening. It is situated about 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue and faces both Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, its main front being on the last named street. The structure is 75 feet wide, six stories high, and is built of brick and iron with an imposing white stone facade and an ornamental entrance on Fifty-seventh Street.

For many years past the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association have felt the importance of establishing a west side branch and library. When the bequest of $100,000 of William H. Vanderbilt was paid over to the association it was decided to lay it aside for the purchase of land on the west side of the city for the erection of the much-needed branch. In the Spring of 1893 a gentleman who never had any official connection with the association offered to present to the association in fee simple a recently erected office building on Broadway, running through to Mercer Street, and valued at over $200,000, the rentals thereof to be used for meeting in part the expenses of the different branches, provided the board would agree to purchase land and erect a building on the west side.

The site of the imposing structure just completed was bought June 15, 1895, for $165,000. The land was paid for with the bequest of William H. Vanderbilt, which, with accrued interest, amounted to $140,000, supplemented by a gift of $25,000 from Cornelius Vanderbilt. The cost of the building, which is fire-proof, was about $350,000. It is divided into two sections. The section facing Fifty-seventh Street is to be used for the general work of the west side branch. In the basement and sub-basement there are a large swimming tank, bowling alleys, and storage room for 200 bicycles. On the first floor are the large reception hall, parlor, reading room, and a small lecture hall. A broad staircase leads directly from the main entrance to the second story, giving admission to a handsome auditorium capable of seating 715 persons. The front rooms on the second, third, fourth, and fifth stories will be used as classrooms. On the top floor is an unusually well equipped gymnasium, with 52 by 109 feet of clear floor without a column, and which has a running track hung from the roof trusses in the form of a gallery. A restaurant and kitchen are on the fifth floor.

A large part of the Fifty-sixth Street section of the new structure will be devoted to study rooms and sleeping rooms for boys and young men. There will be living accommodations for fifty persons. The fifth and sixth floors have been arranged for a circulating and reference library, with reading rooms. Shelving capacity has been provided for 200,000 volumes, and 46,000 volumes will be transferred at once from the parent building of the Young Men's Christian Association, in East Twenty-third Street.

THE FACULTY WARNS PAYNE.

Advise the Hazed Boy Not to Return Till After Thanksgiving.

Henry M. Payne, the Lafayette College sophomore who was hazed by his classmates last Tuesday, and who has been staying with relatives at 752 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, since Thursday, left for his home, in Southold, L. I., yesterday. He had intended to return to Easton, Penn., yesterday, but on receipt of a message from the college Faculty, he determined to wait until after Thanksgiving before resuming his studies, as the feeling against him for swearing out warrants for the arrest of his assailants is still running high among the students. In speaking of his trouble yesterday, just before leaving, Mr. Payne said:

"We had a class photograph taken Tuesday afternoon, and hardly had the photographer taken down his camera when the cry arose, 'Payne's whiskers. Oh, me, oh, my! How we'll make those whiskers fly!' Then a dozen of the students took me and started toward the barber's shop. They started to carry me, but finding the load too heavy, they dropped me to the ground and jumped on me. Finally they got me into the shop, and while some of them held me, others clipped my beard and filled my mouth full of lather.

"Accidentally or otherwise, the middle finger of my right hand was nearly severed during the operation. After they got through, I had to get the barber to give me a shave. My finger was not dressed properly, and when I got to Brooklyn Dr. Clayland of St. Mary's Hospital told me I was in danger of blood poisoning. I think I was selected for hazing because I have been outspoken against the custom.

"Because of my action in swearing out warrants against the ring leaders, I was expelled from the college band, the glee club, the literary society, the athletic club, and the eating club. The Faculty has promised to stand by me, and on my agreement to consent to an indefinite postponement of the hearing of the men who were arrested, was restored to the different organizations."

Payne is only eighteen years old. He said he had to work his way through college, and if the feeling at Lafayette did not subside, he would be compelled to go elsewhere. Mr. Payne belongs to the John Howard Payne branch of his family.

SYRIANS WED IN OLD TRINITY.

The Ceremony Unites Nahoom Merhige and Miss Kaidouh.

A wedding, in which Syrians were the contracting parties took place at 5:30 o'clock last evening in Old Trinity Church. The bridegroom was Mr. Nahoom Merhige, a prosperous silk merchant of Washington, D. C. His bride was Miss Yinna Kaidouh, nineteen years old, who lived with her widowed mother and sister at 8 Battery Place. Mr. Merhige is an Episcopalian, and the marriage ceremony was performed according to that ritual, by the Rev. Alfred W. Griffin, one of the curates of Trinity Church.

Miss Kaidouh was attired in a handsome costume of white watered silk, and wore a bunch of orange blossoms on her head. She is a tall, stately brunette, with handsome brown eyes, and was attended by her young sister, Miss Nadia, a lovely type of Syrian beauty, who wore a becoming pink costume.

Nearly 2,000 Syrian friends of the couple, from Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Jersey City, and Brooklyn filled the church.

Amateur Housebreakers Caught.

John Somerville and Edward Leonard, two young men of South Brooklyn, attempted to break into the house of John Schliegel of 130 Twenty-second Street yesterday morning. Being novices in the art of housebreaking, they were clumsy and made too much noise. Schliegel heard them. He got a revolver, and going to his bedroom window, fired five shots in the air. A patrolman several blocks away heard the shots, and captured both young men.

Death Due to Nosebleed.

Daniel Long of 19 Beach Street died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday from a nasal hemorrhage. Long went to the hospital a week ago to be treated for nosebleed.

The Faults and Follies of the Age

Are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wrench, convulse, and weaken both the stomach and the bowels. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of these no-remedies, the result is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowels, the stomach, and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation is manifested, and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

NEW-JERSEY IN THE VAN

LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF GAIN IN THE REPUBLICAN VOTE.

Pennsylvania Cast the Largest Popular Majority for McKinley—Great Changes Made in the South.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—As the election returns come in from the different States in almost complete condition, they furnish an opportunity and a temptation to those who like that sort of exercise to try them by comparison with the figures of four years ago, to ascertain, as nearly as may be, by the comparison, just to what extent, in pluralities and percentages, the States were affected by the appeals of the Chicago platform and candidate. The latest figures show that the plurality in the country for McKinley announced by THE TIMES a day after election, or about 900,000, is nearly correct. There were nearly 12,000,000 votes cast for McKinley and Bryan, and of these McKinley had 54 per cent. and Bryan the rest. In the election of 1892, the Republicans had 48 per cent. of the vote cast for Cleveland and Harrison, so that the average gain for the Republicans in all the States was about 6 per cent.

Alabama in 1892 was a rock-ribbed Democratic State, with 95 per cent. of her people voting for Cleveland. The Republicans had a beggarly 10,000 votes. The returns for the late election show that the Republicans polled 54,000 votes, while the Democrats, who, with the Populists, should have had at least 223,000 votes, mustered together for Bryan only 194,000, showing that nearly 39,000 voters had dropped out. The Democrats appear to have lost 28 per cent. of their vote of 1892 and the Republicans to have gained 29 per cent.—35,000 votes, or slightly less than the number lost by the Democrats. And the whole vote was 37,000 short of that cast in 1892.

Texas was expected to turn out a majority for the silver Democrats of 157,000. Populists and Democrats together were nearly 200,000 in the lead. The Republicans made a gain of more than 50 per cent. in their vote, the 81,000 of 1892 becoming more than 169,000 in 1896. Of the whole vote, McKinley gets 36 per cent. and Bryan the rest. Harrison had only 26 per cent. of the whole vote.

In 1892 the Pennsylvania Republicans had a plurality of about 63,000 for Harrison. The Republican share of the whole vote was 53 per cent. This year, with an increased vote as between the Republicans and Democrats, the Republicans had 63 per cent., or a gain over 1892 of 10 per cent.

New-York did not give so large a plurality for McKinley as was given by Pennsylvania, but it showed a greater degree of independence and change than is found in the Keystone State. In 1892, with 1,000,000 votes for Harrison, the Republicans had 48 per cent. of all the Republican and Democratic votes. With a plurality of 204,000 for McKinley the Republicans have in 1896 more than 50 per cent. of the Democratic and Republican vote, showing a Republican gain of 11 per cent. over 1892.

In 1892 the Democrats of New-Jersey gave Cleveland a plurality of nearly 15,000 votes. The Republicans had but 47 per cent. of the vote divided between Cleveland and Harrison. In 1896 the Republicans have given to their candidate a plurality of 91,595. Their percentage has jumped from 47 to 63. This gain is that of New-York, which is as great as that of Pennsylvania.

In Kentucky the Democrats appear to have polled all the votes to which the Democratic and Populistic Parties were entitled, and a few more. McKinley and Bryan have about 50 per cent. each of the votes cast by Republicans and Democrats. But in order to get 218,000 the Republicans have increased their vote of 1892 61 per cent. Having lost 63,000 votes to some one, they have from somewhere secured 101,000 votes with which to come so near tying the vote that there is little fun in it. The whole vote of Kentucky lends plausibility to the claim of The Courier-Journal that McKinley has carried the State by 10,000.

Bayonne's New Water Connection.

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 22.—Connections between the chief water main of Bayonne and the supply main of the New-York and New-Jersey Water Company was made this morning between the Avenue D bridge over the Morris Canal and the big meter that measures the water supplied by Jersey City. This ends a two-years' fight against the new system by Jersey City officials.

Shot at by a Burglar.

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 22.—William Vivach, a son of William C. Vivach, woke up before daylight to-day. A man was in the room. Vivach spoke to him. He ran down stairs and Vivach ran after him. The burglar turned and fired at random up the stairs. He dropped his overcoat and escaped without anything.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Nov. 22.—Snow has fallen here to the depth of 6 inches, and there is good sleighing.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Nov. 22.—Charles Morgenweck of this city was thrown out of a carriage to-day and received injuries that may cause his death.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Howard Dunham, the acrobat who was injured while attempting a triple somersault in Barnum & Bailey's circus several weeks ago, died yesterday.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22.—John Swenson and Ola Anderson of this city have secured the contract for furnishing 40,000 feet of rough granite for the Capitol Building at Albany, N. Y. They will receive $20,000 for the stone.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22.—The real estate firm of Ponath & Bruggman, one of the most prominent in the city, assigned yesterday. The assets are placed at the nominal sum of $1,000, but their actual value is over $100,000. The liabilities are not stated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 22.—President M. D. Ratchford of the United Mine Workers has succeeded in restoring the sixty-one-cent rate in Eastern Ohio, and to-morrow all the mines along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio, from Bellaire as far west as Glencoe, will resume on full time.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—The body of a young woman, about twenty-three years old, was found to-day in the outskirts of the city. She evidently had committed suicide. A revolver, with one chamber discharged, was clutched in her right hand, and there was a bullet hole in her head. She was well dressed. There is no clue to her identity.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 22.—The bodies of the two men killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Grand Street last night have been identified as those of Berry L. Baker of Harrisburg, Penn., and J. H. Bellille, or Bellville, residence unknown. The unfortunates were printers, in search of work. They were struck by a westbound St. Louis express, and later by a freight train, and still later by an empty engine, without a train.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Nov. 22.—Uriah Cummings of Stamford, Conn., was robbed in this city Saturday morning. He was accosted by a negro, who, after walking alongside of him for half a square, kicked him in the leg, at the same time knocking him down. Mr. Cummings's leg was broken, and he was rendered unconscious. When he regained consciousness his assailant was standing over him, and trying to remove his overcoat. He had stolen $50 in cash and a gold watch. Ross Alexander, colored, is charged with being the assailant.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Burt Shoe Company of Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Edwin A. Goater and Edward D. Burt of Brooklyn and William R. Syme of New-York City.

—The Yonkers Real Estate Company of Yonkers; capital, $10,000. Directors—Chester W. Newman, Ernest E. Newman, and Lewis N. Newman of Yonkers.

—The Phelps Dairy Company of Phelps, Ontario County; capital, $8,000. Directors—Russell B. Cobb, Miller C. Adams, Charles Peck, and others of Phelps.

—Ella Mode, to transact a general purchasing and agency business in New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Howard R. Burk, Julia B. Burk, and Josephine Burk of New-York City.

—The Clark-Turner Company of New-York City, to manufacture corsets; capital, $12,000. Directors—Thomas B. Clark of South Beach, Conn., and Emilie P. Turner and George G. Turner of New-York City.

—The Mount Kisco Park Club of New-York City, to deal in real estate and furnish homes to its members; capital, $10,000. Directors—August Ellinghaus, Frederick E. Stieg, Christian J. Welds, Peter Bickhardt of New-York City, and others.

WILL MESTAYER DEAD.

The Well-Known Comedian Succumbs to Bright's Disease.

William Ayers Haupt, better known as Will A. Mestayer, actor and playwright, died Saturday night at 337 West Twenty-third Street from Bright's disease, after a lingering illness of many months. Two years ago he was told by a physician that unless he submitted to an operation he had no chance of recovery. He inquired about the operation, and decided not to risk it, preferring the certainty of a year of life, even in pain, than the risk of immediate death under the knife.

Mr. Mestayer was born in Philadelphia June 8, 1846, the son of Emily Mestayer, once a famous actress and cousin to Charles R. Thorne. His first appearance as an actor was when at eight years of age he appeared at a benefit given for his mother at the Boston Museum as Ruy Gomes in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." He went from Boston to Niblo's Garden, where he played under the tutorship of Edwin Forrest. He next appeared at the new Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, and returned to New-York with the Wallack-Davenport combination.

During the civil war he served with his uncle, Hermann Haupt, as an engineering officer of the Army of the Potomac.

His reappearance on the stage was at the Troy Opera House. He then appeared at the Athenaeum, in Boston, as leading man for Willard and Thorne, and from there he went to California under an engagement to "Tom" Maguire, the pioneer manager.

In 1868 he joined the old California Theatre stock company under John McCullough, and seven years later returned East with his first effort as a playwright, "The Hoodlum." It was not a success, and he went back to the California Theatre, where he remained as long as the McCullough régime lasted.

Manager E. E. Rice brought him to New-York, where he showed in all the principal Rice burlesques, with the exception of one season, five years ago, when he sang as tenor in "The Gondoliers" with John Stetson's opera company. He had played in farce-comedy or burlesque ever since. His last appearance in public was as the Beadle in Elita Proctor Otis's production of "Oliver Twist," of which he was also stage manager.

In collaboration with James Barton Key, Mr. Mestayer wrote "The Tourist in a Pullman Car," which was a success. Then he produced with varying fortune "We, Us and Co.," "Tobogganning," "The Kitty," and "The Grab Bag." At the time of his death he was writing, with his brother-in-law, "Matt" Ott, a new burlesque, "Yankee Doodle; or, Washington Up to Date."

In addition to his plays, Mr. Mestayer contributed considerable matter to the newspapers. He said a few years ago that he was writing a history of the old California Theatre that would make interesting reading, but it never appeared in print. His friends expect to find it among his manuscripts when his effects are examined.

Mr. Mestayer was twice married. By his first wife, who was divorced from him and who is now living at San José, Cal., he leaves a son eighteen years old. About ten years ago Mr. Mestayer married Theresa Vaughn, now playing with "Excelsior, Jr.," at the Boston Museum. She arrived from Boston last night to take charge of the funeral arrangements. Mr. Mestayer was reputed well to do. He owned a handsome house and considerable property at Redbank, N. J., and the royalties on some of his plays will assure Mrs. Mestayer a comfortable income.

Funeral services will be held to-morrow at All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, in Henry Street. The Rev. Dr. W. N. Dunnell will officiate. The burial will be in Greenwood.

ALWAYS A "BOY" TO HER.

Mother of Eighty-four Years Pleads for Son of Sixty-five.

When Mrs. Elizabeth O'Neil of 108 Leroy Street took the witness stand in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, as complainant against her son, Charles Smith, who had assaulted her the night before, all the anger that had led her to cause his arrest had vanished, and she was again the mother to a son in trouble.

"Plaze lit him go, yer Anner," she pleaded. "He's a good bhoy."

"Good boys don't come here," said Magistrate Simms, looking past the gray-haired, bent old man before him in search of an imaginary small boy. "Where's the boy? What has he been doing?"

"That's the bhoy. Him there. That's my Charles. He's a good bhoy, but took a drap too much."

"How old are you?" queried the Court.

"I'm eighty-four, yer Anner, and that's my bhoy. He's a man now, sixty-five years old, but he's a bhoy ter me always, yer 'Anner, and he's a good bhoy—"

"He was very drunk when I arrested him," interjected Policeman Hellmers, "and Mrs. O'Neil said he cut her head open."

"He didn't mane to, yer Anner. Lit him go, plaze. He's a good bhoy."

The "good bhoy" said never a word in his own behalf. The charge of assault was dismissed and the Magistrate imposed a fine of $2 on the policeman's complaint of intoxication. Mrs. O'Neil whispered a word of comfort to her "bhoy" and hobbled off to finu $2.

NEW NIAGARA POWER IDEA.

Canadian Project to Set Up an Electric Plant at the Falls.

Stimulated by the success of the Niagara Power Company, which, with power developed from the current of Niagara River, sends a working current of electricity from the Falls to Buffalo, a distance of twenty-two miles, a syndicate is endeavoring to secure a franchise to develop the water power on the Canadian side of the Niagara River.

A franchise for that purpose was procured some time ago by the Canadian Niagara Power Company, but its option will expire with the present year, unless the company takes more practical steps toward fulfilling its contract.

The new syndicate is composed chiefly of Canadian and British capitalists, together with two or three Philadelphia men. Ample means is at its command. One of the conditions on which the old company holds the franchise is that it shall pay $30,000 a year to the Canadian Government. It is reported that the new syndicate proposes to pay an annual premium of $30,000.

The belief prevails at Niagara Falls that something will be done in the way of beginning work on this project next Spring. Whether the old company or the new syndicate will have control is a question that has not been settled.

Cattle Show Begins To-day.

The Cattle Show at Madison Square Garden will be started to-day with the following programme: 10 A. M.—Formal opening; 12—Judging fat cattle; 1—Judging fat sheep; 3—Judging herds of Shetland ponies; 3:30—Judging Dorset sheep; 4:30—Parade of Normandy cattle; 8—Sheep shearing contest; 8:30—Sheep dog trial; 9—Aberdeen-Angus fat cattle; 9:30—Parade of all animals.

Fire Built in a Paint Shop.

A patrolman saw a light in Louis Zaroyosky's paint shop, 60 Norfolk Street, yesterday before dawn. He looked in and saw that waste paper had been piled around four or five pots of oil and paint in one corner. By the time the firemen had put the blaze out the house had been damaged $100 and the gas meter burned out. The property was not insured.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HONORED ST. CECILIA.

Special Services in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church.

The anniversary of the Feast of St. Cecilia was celebrated yesterday at St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Z. K. Rooker, Secretary of the Apostolic Delegation, Washington.

The regular church choir, consisting of Miss Marie G. Keyes, soprano; Miss Margaret G. Keyes, alto; George W. Campbell, tenor, and Victor Dangon, basso, was assisted by a professional quartet, and a specially selected chorus. Organist and Director William A. Brice was assisted in the instrumental numbers by a harp, violin, and violoncello.

The programme commenced with an organ prelude, and after several solos, choruses, and instrumental selections, Dr. Rooker preached his sermon. His theme was "Truth." No man, said he, could be a true Christian unless he was wholly truthful. The man who lied, he said, was worse in many instances than the man who stole or committed murder. Hunger might prompt a man to steal and anger or a fit of passion might prompt him to commit murder, but the man who lied had had the enemy of God at his back.

Dr. Rooker likened truth to the melody and harmony of music, and spoke of St. Cecilia as the patroness of truth as well as music.

After the sermon there was a half hour of music and prayer, which ended with the "Hallelujah Chorus," by Handel.

Among the clergy present with Dr. Brann, the pastor of St. Agnes's Church, was Archbishop P. L. Chappelle of Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

After the services Dr. Rooker was seen by a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter at Dr. Brann's home. In speaking of the reports of trouble between Cardinal Satolli and Archbishop Ireland, he said that there was never the slightest foundation of truth in any of the reports. He also denied that there had been any removals among the professors in the Catholic University in Washington. The three professors who, it was said, had been removed, are still at the university, said Dr. Rooker, and he was certain that their removal was not contemplated.

A CHURCH'S SILVER JUBILEE.

St. Cecilia's, in Brooklyn, Celebrates Twenty-five Years of Prosperity.

St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church, at North Henry and Herbert Streets, Brooklyn, E. D., celebrated yesterday its silver jubilee. The pastor, the Rev. Father E. J. McGoldrick, officiated at the high mass at 10:30 o'clock, and the Rev. Father Flannery of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church of Far Rockaway preached the sermon. Bishop McDonnell attended the morning service. In the afternoon there were special services for the Sunday school classes and for the various societies belonging to the church. It was St. Cecilia's day, and the double celebration added to the solemn joyousness of the occasion. At vespers there were special musical services and the Rev. Father P. J. Fahey of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Debevoise Place, preached.

Father McGoldrick has been in charge of St. Cecilia's Parish since November, 1888. The church was then a small wooden building now used as a Sunday school. The present handsome whitestone structure was erected in 1891, and two years later was dedicated by Mgr. Satolli.

DEFENDS HIS BELLS.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford Answers "Mr. Vann's" Complaint.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, pastor of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Stuyvesant Square, did not know that a complaint had been sent in a letter to the Board of Health regarding the noise made by the ringing of the bells in his church until he was told of it by a reporter. In speaking of the complaint yesterday Dr. Rainsford said:

"This is the first I have heard of the complaint. I do not know the writer, Mr. Vann, but think if he had any complaint to make regarding the bells he might have come to see me about it. If, as he says, his wife is sick, I would have the ringing of the bells stopped, the same as I always do when I hear about any one being sick in the neighborhood. As to Mr. Vann's statement that neighbors are complaining about our bells, I must say I have not heard of any complaints. As I said before, I know nothing about this complaint, and of course have not stopped the bells."

A VALENTINE SUSPECT.

C. H. Knoche Arrested for Passing a Worthless Check.

In the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, Magistrate Kudlich remanded for examination Charles H. Knoche of 1,622 Second Avenue, on the charge of passing a worthless check upon Henry Meyer of 6 Coenties Slip for $78.50.

In general appearance, the check much resembles those unloaded upon the public by the Valentine gang of forgers, apprehended by the Central Office detectives a couple of weeks ago. It was made payable to Behrens & Co. of 11 Wall Street, a firm whose name was used by the Valentine gang. It bore the signature of "M. A. Erdman."

Knoche was held in $1,000 bail until to-day for examination.

Kelly's Thanksgiving Dinner Gone.

For more than a month and until Saturday, Joseph Kelly, employed at a livery stable at 403 West Street, cherished a small pig with the expectation of eating him for his Thanksgiving dinner. He watched with the fondest anticipation the rounding out of the porker's sides, and had already selected his companions for the coming feast. As he tearfully told the police when complaining that he had been robbed of his pet, "the youngster was the apple of me eye." Henry O'Connor, who works on an oyster scow at the foot of West Tenth Street, was suspected of stealing the pig, and Policeman Quinn searched him and the scow without success. There was no evidence against him and he was discharged when arraigned yesterday in Jefferson Market Court.

Says They Tried to Bribe Him.

Quan Yick Nam, an intelligent Chinese, who frequently acts as interpreter in different city and United States Courts, and who, Capt. Young of the Elizabeth Street Police Station says, has been of great service to him and his detectives in detecting and suppressing crime in Chinatown, told Capt. Young yesterday that he has been approached by Chinese emissaries of Lee Quay, who holds the license of the Chinese theatre in Doyers Street, and also by an emissary of Shon Pan of 12 Pell Street who, he says, offered him $100 if he would falsely interpret some court proceedings in the case of some Chinese who were recently arrested for smuggling some of their countrymen into this country. Capt. Young will investigate.

Two Men Assaulted and Hurt.

The "unknown" assailant was busy early yesterday morning. First he assaulted Clarence O'Keeland of 118 Avenue D at that thoroughfare and Sixth Street, and cut his face and blackened his eyes. Then he or another of the same kind assaulted Michael Belsky of 216 Second Street, with a seltzer water bottle in front of his house and cut open his head. In neither case was he caught.

Rich Cut Glass

Salad Bowls, Ice Cream Trays, Compot dishes, with sterling silver spoons; suitable for wed

WE CAN SUPPLY THE WORLD

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

A Very Flattering Report of the Condition of American Farmers and the Export of Farm Products.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—In his fourth annual report, the Secretary of Agriculture shows that with $280,000, which may be saved from the appropriations for the current fiscal year, there will have been covered back into the Treasury since March 7, 1893, over $2,000,000. That this great economy was effected without any loss of efficiency he attributes in a large degree to the improvement in the personnel of the force under civil service rules.

One more step, Secretary Morton deems necessary to complete the system of civil service in his department. This is the appointment of a permanent "Director in charge of bureaus and scientific investigations," who shall be designated to serve as Acting Secretary in case of the absence simultaneously of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

He declares that the chiefs of scientific bureaus and divisions and their assistants do the actual thinking and reasoning for the development of agricultural science, and adds that these persons are not adequately compensated. He states that during the past few years no less than thirty-two skilled experts in the department service have left it to take positions in institutions of learning at salaries averaging fully 50 per cent. higher than they were getting from the Government.

Inspection of Animals.

The inspection of animals intended for food is treated of at length. Mr. Morton urges that Government inspection should be extended to all animals intended for human food, whether for consumption in the United States or abroad, but he maintains that the cost of this inspection should be paid by the packers. The total consumption of meat in Great Britain for the year was 1,100,000 tons, 75 per cent. of which was produced at home, the remaining 25 per cent. being imported. Of live meat arriving in the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1896, the United States supplied 75.10 per cent. of the cattle and 45.26 per cent. of the sheep. The testimony of the department representatives abroad is that cattle from the United States arrive in English ports in excellent condition. The Glasgow market is especially recommended to American shippers, as in that city cattle from the United States compete with the very highest quality of British animals.

American packers are not participating in the profits of the growth in consumption of swine flesh and hog products in Great Britain as much as they ought to, because they do not cure meats to suit the British demand. On the other hand, Danish and Canadian packers are increasing their shipments every year. American bacon averages about 2 cents per pound below Continental and Irish bacon, and about 3 below English.

The shipment of American horses to England is steadily increasing. In 1893 Great Britain took 13,737 American horses, nearly 23,000 in 1894, and 34,000 in 1895, but during the first nine months of 1896 more American horses were shipped into England than in any previous twelve months.

Distribution of Seeds.

The seeds distributed gratuitously by the Government during the present fiscal year weighed 230 tons, and occupied 30 mail cars in transit. The cost of carrying them through the mails was over $70,000. Enough seed was sent out gratuitously to plant 115 square miles of garden. Each Congressman received enough to plant 163½ acres. For the current year, at present prices, the amount required by Congress to be expended in the purchase of seed will make each Congressman's quota double what it was last year. The Secretary calls this an unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of public money, and hopes Congress may in good time put a stop thereto.

Secretary Morton refutes the idea prevailing that the farms of the West and South are more heavily burdened with mortgages than those of the East and Northeast. States along the North Atlantic, he says, are quite heavily incumbered with farm mortgages, and New-Jersey carries a debt of this kind greater in proportion to its farm valuations than any other State in the Union.

During the fiscal year just ended the exported products of American farms aggregated $570,000,000, in increase of $17,000,000 over the preceding year. In spite of this there was a falling off in the percentage of agricultural products exported to the total exports, but this was due to the unprecedented sale abroad of American manufactured goods.

The principal market for American products is found in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and her colonies. These English-speaking people bought 58 per cent. of all exports from the United States in the fiscal year 1896. Together with Germany, France, Holland, and Belgium, they purchased 81.9 per cent. of our entire output, leaving 18.1 per cent. for the rest of the world.

Secretary Morton asks if a Nation which, like the United States, possesses the greatest power and facilities for producing and manufacturing things which the world demands, is not destined to monopolize the markets of the globe. With the most favorable conditions for varied and successful agriculture and the lightest burden of national taxation, what country, he asks, can compete with this in developing the best results of human toil with a minimum of human effort. With our wonderful labor-saving contrivances applied to nearly every avenue of production, the wages paid in the United States, in the production of wheat and cotton, for instance, are 50 to 100 per cent. higher than in the countries with which we compete, so the wages paid in the manufactures from metals are from 25 to 100 per cent. higher than the wages paid workers in the same industries by other nations.

And in this contest for feeding and furnishing mankind—notwithstanding the fierce competition which it meets all over the globe—American agriculture, manufacture, and commerce are steadily gaining more trade, and thus furnishing an enlarged wage fund, on a gold basis, out of which some millions of American laborers and skilled artisans draw their yearly remuneration, and upon which they and their families largely depend for employment and comfort.

Work of the Weather Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, has submitted a report of the operations of the bureau during the fiscal year of his administration. The average percentage of verification of the bureau's forecasts, he says, during the year was 82.4 per cent., an improvement of 2.4 per cent. over that of last year.

Arrival of Jem Mace.

Jem Mace arrived yesterday on the steamship Etruria. He said he was feeling in first-class condition. He weighs 183 pounds. He is going to try conclusions with the veteran Mike Donovan in six two-minute rounds on Dec. 14, place to be selected, and he feels confident of success. He will stop at the Gilsey House for a few days, till he secures training headquarters. He doesn't need training, however, he says, except for wind. Mace is now sixty-five years old. He became the world's champion boxer when he whipped Sam Hurst "during the Crimean war," as he puts it.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THAT SEABOARD DEAL.

A Shareholder Criticises Mr. Ryan's Course of Action.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Ryan is unjust to himself and the Pooling Committee, if correctly quoted in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, when he complains of the limitations contained in the agreement under which the committee acted and says he was not informed of them.

He started to dislodge the management through options obtained in this city (Baltimore) and was pursuing his attempt both here and in Portsmouth, Va., when confronted with an inchoate pool which stood between him and success. He knew the committee was created by writing, and that it was engaged in obtaining recruits to its ranks. He was accompanied by Mr. Crawford, a very able railroad lawyer, frequently employed by the Southern Railway, as well as by others who represented opposition to the Seaboard managers. The negotiation was one of hostile forces, conducted at arm's length, and was not supposed to be one of mutual confidence in any respect. If Mr. Ryan did not see the pooling agreement or learn of the committee's powers it was because he did not ask, and if his learned adviser did not read it while preparing the papers he departed from his reputed caution. Copies of the agreement were there and were not concealed, and when Mr. Ryan wired that same day for a copy to be mailed him it was sent promptly and received without the manifestation of any surprise as to its contents. Under these circumstances Mr. Ryan should not now accuse honorable men of duplicity. The situation in Portsmouth the day of the contract was interesting. Mr. Ryan wanted the road at the cheaper price, and only dealt with the pool because he had to do so. The pool was not overanxious to sell, but feared they might fare worse if the "Gill options" should give Ryan control without them. Ryan therefore did not engage himself to an absolute purchase, but stipulated for forty days, to Nov. 15, which meant after the election, in which to elect between a purchase and a forfeiture of his deposit. The committee could not sell absolutely, and consequently did not pledge itself to deliver any stock whatever. Mr. Ryan may have hoped to get the road through Mr. Gill and then forfeit his money (as his contract read) into the coffers of the Seaboard Company so bought, as a cheap means of disposing of the committee's opposition, and he must, in fact, have relied at all times, especially after he personally saw the pooling paper, more upon the price than the efficacy of the instrument signed by the parties to the contract of Oct. 6. His position was skillfully taken, but the blunder was made when some of his party published the pool price as $110, and so turned the bulk of the stock into the ranks of the committee. That ended the "option" business, and the lapse of time did the rest.

Stockholders commenced to doubt the future of an unknown management, holders of underlying securities began to appreciate the integrity of the present management, and all concerned saw the increase in the company's earnings. Nor should he blame them because he took up the Gill options in ignorance of the fate of the committee's deal. The Gill options expired Nov. 1, while the pool was not tenderable until Nov. 15, and if Mr. Ryan renewed the former he cannot pretend that he informed the committee about so doing or that he, in fact, consulted it about any of his dealings on that subject. The committee could make no formal declaration until after it met on Nov. 17, and Mr. Ryan acted on his own judgment in what he did on the 14th.

He has, however, acquired a large interest in the system at a price far below its intrinsic value, and if he is sincere in his desire to maintain the independence of the line and right in his belief that he can develop its resources and earning capacity in harmony with other roads, he may be assured that he will find able, willing, and experienced coadjutors in the present management.

STOCKHOLDER.

When this letter was shown to Mr. Ryan he said that he had made his statement and did not care to enter into a newspaper controversy.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—C. D. Wyman, General Manager of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company has been elected General Manager of the New-Orleans Traction Company under a scheme of reorganization.

—While the Des Moines, Northern and Western Railroad will not become a member of the Western Passenger Association, it has informed Chairman Caldwell that it will hereafter conform to the association's rules, and, as far as possible, avoid giving trouble to lines which are members of the association.

—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company has given to the American Bridge Works of Chicago a contract for sixty-eight bridges, the majority of which are to be constructed between Kansas City and Chicago. Eleven are to be iron through bridges, forty-one are iron girder structures, and sixteen are to be iron eye-beam.

—The Cincinnati Southern Railway now charges 25 cents for carrying bicycles. This is in accordance with a new rule of the Southern Passenger Association. No wheels are checked as baggage further south from Cincinnati than Ludlow, unless a quarter extra is paid. The League of American Wheelmen will take steps to compel the roads to carry wheels as baggage free.

—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company has acquired the street railway lines of Middletown, Ohio. The street car tracks will be connected with the tracks of the steam railway, and through cars will be operated from all parts of Middletown to Hamilton with a distance of fifteen miles. The most modern equipment, motors, and cars will be adopted. This step will be followed by an extension of the system as rapidly as circumstances will permit to Cincinnati and Dayton.

—District Freight Agent John H. McAdoo of the Great Northern Railway, with headquarters at Pittsburg, recently closed a contract with the Carnegie Steel Company to ship from Pittsburg to the Japanese Government, at Yokohama, 6,500 tons of steel rails, the shipment going via Cleveland, the Northern Steamship Company, and from Duluth via the Great Northern, thence from Seattle via the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Company to Japan. The rails are said to have been sold by a combination to the Japanese for $22 a ton, whereas the prices to American purchasers are about $26 in Eastern and $29 from Western mills.

LEE JUNG'S DOLLAR.

Policeman Zuhr Thought that He Was Bribed with It.

Lee Jung of 16 Mott Street was before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday morning, charged with having attempted to bribe a policeman.

The officer was Policeman Zuhr of the Elizabeth Street Station, who says that he was standing in front of 16 Mott Street in citizen's clothes when Lee Jung came down stairs. The Chinaman, he claims, walked up, put out his hand, and said, "Hello!" After he had gone, Zuhr found a dollar bill in his palm. An hour later the Chinaman was apprehended and locked up.

In court Lee denied he had offered a bribe intentionally. He admitted giving the dollar to Zuhr, but said that he could not have intended the dollar as a bribe, as he did not know that Zuhr was a policeman. There being no proof to show this was not so, Magistrate Kudlich discharged the prisoner.

De Wolf Hopper's Quaker Ancestor.

One of the quaintest of old portraits hangs in the office of the New-York State Prison Association in East Fifteenth Street. It is that of Isaac T. Hopper, a prominent Quaker in this city sixty or seventy years ago, and the first general agent of the Prison Association. He was the grandfather of De Wolf Hopper, the comedian. The portrait was painted by Hagen about fifty years ago, and, although its colors are sombre, it still holds the place of honor over the mantelpiece in Secretary Round's office. This noted Quaker lived in this city from 1829 to the time of his death, on May 7, 1852. He devoted the last years of his life exclusively to prison reform work. He probably was the only man to whom a Governor of New-York State ever felt justified in saying, as did Gov. Young to him: "Friend Hopper, I will pardon any convict you say you conscientiously believe I ought to pardon."

RAPID TRANSIT DELAY.

The Reason Given by Mayor Strong to the Workingmen.

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the granite cutters, who had been appointed by the Central Labor Union as one of a committee to call on Mayor Strong and ask him why rapid transit was so long delayed, reported yesterday.

The Mayor told the committee that the plan for an underground railroad under Broadway had been interfered with by injunctions and proceedings in the courts. Engineers had investigated a plan for an underground road starting along Elm Street, but the proceedings for condemning property along Elm Street for the purpose of widening it had complicated matters. So many delays had occurred that several of the Rapid Transit Commissioners had threatened to resign.

The Mayor expressed himself as being very anxious to have rapid transit pushed along, and said that two new Rapid Transit Commissioners who had been appointed "were hustlers," and he expected them to do something.

Delegate Hennry, another member of the committee, said the Mayor had remarked that there were too many lawyers in the case, and that as soon as anything was agreed upon a lawyer of some corporation or other would appear and claim that it conflicted with some law or other.

Died from Blood Poisoning.

Josephine Meade of 729 Greenwich Street died at Gouverneur Hospital yesterday morning from blood poisoning, caused by a fracture of her kneecap, the result of a fall.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...6:57|Sun sets...4:37|Moon rises...7:08

HIGH WATER NOV. 23.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
5:52 A. M.	9:12 A. M.	11:10 A. M.
9:30 P. M.	9:44 P. M.	11:33 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 23.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 12
Antilla	Nassau	Nov. 18
Bohemia	Hamburg	Nov. 4
British King	Antwerp	Nov. 7
Chateau Lafitte	Bordeaux	Nov. 11
Galileo	St. Lucia	Nov. 16
El Sol	New-Orleans	Nov. 18
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Mohican	Leith	Nov. 6
Nomadic	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Obdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 11
Vasco	Hull	Nov. 7

TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

Boston City	Swansea	Nov. 10
Habana	Havana	Nov. 20
Hudson	New-Orleans	Nov. 18
Massachusetts	London	Nov. 12
Seguranca	Havana	Nov. 20
Tallahassee	Savannah	Nov. 21
Westernland	Antwerp	Nov. 14

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

Albano	Hamburg	Nov. 11
Armenia	Hamburg	Nov. 11
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Nov. 23
Concho	Galveston	Nov. 18
Conemaugh	Hull	Nov. 13
Havel	Bremen	Nov. 17
Massachusetts	Hull	Nov. 11
Pomeranian	Glasgow	Nov. 18
Teutonic	Liverpool	Nov. 18

THURSDAY, NOV. 26.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Nov. 23
Karamania	Gibraltar	Nov. 12
Llandaff City	Swansea	Nov. 12
Massilia	Gibraltar	Nov. 12
Sir Richard Grenville	Hueliva	Nov. 10
Stuttgart	Bremen	Nov. 14

FRIDAY, NOV. 27.

Campania	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Schiedam	Rotterdam	Nov. 14
St. Paul	Southampton	Nov. 21

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Lahn	Nov. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Kansas City	Nov. 24	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Philadelphia	Nov. 24	San Salvador	135 Front St.
Persia	Nov. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seminole	Nov. 24	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Andes	Nov. 24	Gonaives	24 State St.
Holstein	Nov. 25	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	Nov. 25	Havana	113 Wall St.
Peninsular	Nov. 25	Azores	29 Broadway.
Fontabelle	Nov. 25	W'd'd Isl'ds	39 Broadway.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Nov. 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Nov. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Tallahassee	Nov. 26	Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Rio Grande	Nov. 27	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Silvia	Nov. 27	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Curacao	Nov. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Etruria	Nov. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Hudson	Nov. 28	New-Orleans	Pier 9 E. R.
Massachusetts	Nov. 28	London	1 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov. 28	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Seneca	Nov. 28	Havana	113 Wall St.
Armenia	Nov. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Oregon	Nov. 28	Naples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
C. of Bir'h'm.	Nov. 28	Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Alvena	Nov. 28	Halifax	24 State St.
Megantic	Nov. 28	London	29 State St.
Advance	Nov. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Habana	Nov. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Origen	Dec. 1	Barbados	88 Gold St.
Havel	Dec. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Dec. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Dec. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Dec. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Schiedam	Dec. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Campania	Dec. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Dec. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Furnessia	Dec. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Dec. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Dec. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Dec. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bretagne	Dec. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Dec. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Barrie	Dec. 9	Naples	61 Broadway.
New-York	Dec. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Werra	Dec. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Dec. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Dec. 10	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Dec. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Venezuela	Dec. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Harald	Dec. 12	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Umbria	Dec. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Dec. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Champagne	Dec. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Masdam	Dec. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Dec. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Dec. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Dec. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Nov. 22.

SS Delcomyn, (Br.,) Pettle, Buenos Ayres, &c., with mdse. and passenger to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Asiatic Prince, (Br.,) Anderson, Santos, &c., Oct. 24, with mdse. to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

Bark Angara, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Rodenhelser, Trinidad 19 days, with asphaltum to the Columbian Construction Company; vessel to Hutchings Brothers.

Bark George F. Manson, (of San Francisco,) Crocker, Cape Town 50 days, in ballast to Flint, Eddy & Co.

SS Richmond, Davis, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Baudelon, Havre Nov. 14, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Curacao, Sukefurth, Maracaibo, &c., Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS State of Texas, Itzen, Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Sailed.

SS George W. Clyde, for Charleston; Werkendam, (Dutch,) Rotterdam; Bark Lina, (Ital.,) for Alexandria; La Touraine, (Fr.,) for Havre; Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; El Norte, for New-Orleans; Virginia, (Ger.,) for Stettin; F. W. Brune, for Baltimore; Oxus, (Br.,) for St. Ann's Bay; Finsbury, (Br.,) for Havre; brig Curacao, for Curacao; brig Carib, for Truxillo.

WIND.—Off Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M. yesterday, the wind was north, with a fresh breeze blowing, and clear.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from Antwerp for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool, for New-York, sld. from Queenstown today.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Historical Reproductions.

Factory Prices.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

No. 201 West 54th St., corner 7th Av.

Corner apartments to let; 8 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply. Apply to janitor on premises, or to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
61 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of Maria L. Travers, Dec'd.

THURSDAY, December 3d, 1896.

455 Lots
IN THE
24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY,
FRONTING ON
Webster, Norwood, Hull, and Perry Aves., Woodlawn Road, 205th, 206th, and 207th Sts.,
INCLUDING 52 LOTS

Adjoining the Northerly end of Bronx Park, (the site of the Botanical Garden.)

The above properties will be sold at auction on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3D, 1896,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, L't'd, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

By Order of
Wm. R. Travers, Esq., } Executors.
Wm. A. Duer, Esq., }

BOOK-MAPS and further information can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer,
1 MADISON AV. 9 PINE STREET.
Also of Mrs. AGNES MURPHY-MULLIGAN,
777 Tremont Av. (5342)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
The Choice and Valuable Apartment House Property,
Nos. 785, 787, & 789 Park Ave., 14 Bradhurst Avenue,
AND
215 East 10th Street,
97, 99, and 101 Mangin Street,
247 and 249 West 66th Street,
133 West 103d Street,
72 and 74 East 114th Street,
309 West 116th Street,
352 West 124th Street,
50 East 133d Street,
AND
540 West 133d Street.

For book-maps, &c., apply to Charles Henry Butler, Esq., Attorney, 1,402 or 111 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Executors' Sale—By order of the Executors of Alfred Brookes, deceased,
The 4-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, with lot,
NO. 32 WEST 31ST STREET,
between Broadway and 5th Avenue.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE
of the balance of the property of the
SUSAN B. WARD ESTATE
At Fort Washington Heights,
which was to be sold on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23D, 1896,
BY D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.,
IS WITHDRAWN
BY ORDER OF
Abraham Van Santvoord, Esq., Referee.
GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 120 Broadway.
Messrs. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, No. 32 Nassau St.
Messrs. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, No. 15 Wall St.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 120 Broadway,
Messrs. MILLER & BRIGGS, No. 32 Nassau St.
GEORGE Q. COLLINS, Esq., No. 120 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Esq., No. 146 Broadway, Attorneys for Defendants.

THE LOTS AND PLOTS on BOTH SIDES of the BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE will BE SOLD at Private Sale by the Auctioneers, 111 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to loan on Mortgage.
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL.....$2,500,000.
SURPLUS.....$2,000,000.

AA. 72d Street, West.
Three rich, artistic, and up-to-date
Houses for Sale.
No. 233; No. 235; No. 241;
21 ft. 5-story American basement; side light all the way up.
23 ft. 5-story American basement 8-room house, with extension.
25 ft.; full dining room extension; magnificent Francis I. dining room Plant cabinet in real colored marble.
PRICES
Low as before the election. Particulars on premises, or of owner, CHARLES BUEK, 264 Columbus Av., corner 72d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
4 and 6 Warren St.

A. LOTS. A.
For Sale—Several very choice and well-located corner plots, all cellar depth, and ready for immediate improvement; will sell cheap on easy terms. POTTER & BRO., owners, 138 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable hotel property, midway between Washington and Baltimore; both cities easily accessible; elevated situation; handsome shade trees; fine water supply. J. S. T. WATERS, 14 East Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

BARRINGTON,
40 East 25th Street (Madison Square.) One Desirable Apartment To Let.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn*, via Southampton and Bremen; at 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathisla, (letters must be directed "per Strathisla.");

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington";) at 2 PM for Cap Colony and Natal, per steamship Coya, (letters must be directed "per Coya.")

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 8 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 8:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Buffon, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Buffon";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, Port au Prince, and Petit Goave, per steamship Andes, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Peurto Cortez must be directed "per Andes";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Holstein; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, per Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Demerara, per steamship Fontabelle; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Aiene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas, also St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, via St. Thomas, and for Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for conveyance by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. $30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. $5 at 7:30 AM. 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria from Liverpool, for Dec. 1,) for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. $10 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing only, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 24, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Dec. 15, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 1, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Dec. 22, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Dec. 8 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Dec. 29, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
*Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM	†Fulda Dec. 20, 10 AM
*Normannia, Dec. 5, 11 AM	*Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 AM
†Werra, Dec. 9, 10 AM	†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM

Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y.
Hamburg-American Line
37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 18, 7 AM | Normannia, Mch. 25, 10 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward. PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h., Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year..... $10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... 1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Humorous Entertainment—8:15.
DALY'S—As You Like It—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 a.m. 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—His Wife's Father—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—King Richard III.—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Power of the Press—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Geisha—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Fumous Woman—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Sign of the Cross—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Live Stock Show—10:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Romeo et Juliette—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—On Broadway—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Autumn Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
PALMER'S—Roaring Dick & Co.—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating—Day and evening.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1896.

A QUESTION OF PARTY POLICY.

There was published on Saturday the report of a long statement, said to have been given by Mr. HANNA to Mr. FERDINAND W. PECK of Chicago, concerning the attitude of Mr. MCKINLEY toward Trusts and similar combinations. Mr. HANNA has since asserted that he said nothing of the kind to Mr. PECK in the course of his conversation with that gentleman, and Mr. PECK asserts that the published statement is not a correct report of Mr. HANNA's remarks. The gist of the repudiated report was that workingmen had supported BRYAN because they had been "led to believe that McKINLEY was the candidate of Trusts and monopolies" and that HANNA was "the head centre of Trusts"; that McKINLEY's purpose was to "counteract this impression," and that the President-elect would "assume a dignified attitude of antagonism" toward all Trust combinations. "His inaugural speech," said the report, "will breathe a spirit of abhorrence for the centralization of such power as is to-day possessed by the Trusts, and then we shall expect the understanding of the people to do the rest for the following three years."

While we accept Mr. HANNA's assertion that he did not say this, and have no desire to hold him responsible for remarks wrongfully attributed to him, the incident may serve to direct attention to a question of very great importance in connection with the policy of Mr. McKINLEY and the prominent men of his party. It is desirable that their attitude toward Trusts and similar combinations should be defined. Mr. McKINLEY voted for the Sherman Anti-Trust law in 1890 and expressed his approval of the purpose of that statute. The tariff bill which bore his name, however, and was enacted at the same session, was quite acceptable to the combinations, because it gave them additional advantages. During the recent campaign he made only one brief reference to combinations, saying then that they were the offspring of "free trade."

Both parties are committed to a policy of hostility toward such combinations. Their conventions and their leading men—in and out of Congress—have continually denounced them. Both parties have enacted laws for the restraint or suppression of them. The second law can be found in the last six sections of the Tariff act of 1894. As neither of these statutes has been enforced, or because proceedings under one of them appear to have been begun without earnestness or sincerity and have come to nothing, a great many people believe that they have been deceived and fooled by party leaders on each side with respect to this matter.

There are many combinations which are protected by the tariff and which use tariff duties as instruments by means of which their artificial prices are exacted. There are others which are not affected by tariff laws. The so-called Anti-Trust statutes were aimed at combinations of both classes. Either it is practicable to enforce them, or it is not. They should be tested by an earnest effort to enforce them. If they be defective, and if sound public policy requires that combinations shall be restrained or suppressed, the statutes should be amended. If public policy does not call for restrictive action, then let the statutes be repealed. The Republican Party should define its attitude toward this question clearly.

Combinations which exact high prices by means of tariff duties can be restrained by a reduction or the removal of the duties so used. It is practicable to increase their power and profits by making these duties higher. If the leaders of the Republican Party are sincerely opposed to these combinations they will not increase the duties in question. If they assert by public utterances and legislation that they desire to restrain or suppress the combinations, and at the same time by increasing their tariff duties give them, as The New-York Tribune says, "additional advantages to which they are not entitled," the insincerity of these Republican leaders will be clearly disclosed. Politicians ought to see that it will not "pay" hereafter to dodge this issue or to try to deceive the people as to their real attitude toward it. Public opinion, as shown during the recent campaign, calls for straightforward treatment of the question.

SAVINGS LOST IN THE WEST.

The story of the operations and downfall of the Sullivan County (N. H.) Savings Bank should be read by every man in the West who is still ignorantly denouncing what the Populists call the "money power" of the East, and who still holds that those who have loaned money to Western farmers are oppressors and robbers whose mortgages should be deprived of half their value by legislation.

This was an old bank. In it had been deposited the savings of a great many hard-working people. It was necessary that this money should be invested by the bank, for savings-bank funds must earn something if interest is to be paid to depositors. Unfortunately, the laws of the State did not forbid the managers of this bank to invest depositors' money in Western farm mortgages, and the greater part of the accumulated savings intrusted to the institution was so invested. At the request of many persons the President and Treasurer of the bank—a man whose honesty and good judgment had never been questioned—invested in the same way their savings, which were not placed in the bank. But he was deceived by Western loan agents, and about three-quarters of the money has been lost. The bank's deposits amounted to $1,250,000, and as the agent of persons who were not depositors the President invested $500,000 more. It is reported that scarcely any of the money for which he is responsible as an agent rather than as a bank officer can be recovered.

Nearly all of this money was owned by persons of small means—hard-working farmers, factory employés, widows, orphans. There were included the school and library funds of Claremont, N. H., and $53,000 of the funds of the Episcopal Church. The loss will cause much suffering. For example, a widow eighty years old, whose savings have been swept away, must go to the poorhouse. A woman of sixty-five years, who had laid by $3,000, the savings of a life of hard work in the factories, now has nothing for her old age. The county authorities say that they must provide during the coming Winter for many worthy persons who have lost all they had. The fact seems to be established that the money was lost because the officers of the bank relied upon the representations and "guarantees" of Western agents in Nebraska and elsewhere, and were misled by these persons. At all events, the money was taken in the West and used there, and the greater part of it cannot be reclaimed. Moreover, the dollars borrowed were what the silverites call "200-cent dollars." If the followers of BRYAN in Nebraska and Kansas could see the evidence of suffering and destitution in Sullivan County, would not their delusions about the Eastern "money power" which is "oppressing" them by means of mortgages be dispelled?

What is the lesson of these losses for the people and the legislators of New-Hampshire? The law makers of the State should have undertaken long ago to protect depositors in the savings banks by requiring bank officers to invest their funds only in securities which are safe. They have failed to do their clear duty, and the people have suffered by reason of this failure. This is shown by the recent experience of depositors in other New-Hampshire savings banks as well as by the misfortunes of those who have lost money in Sullivan County. The law makers and Bank Commissioners of New-Hampshire have had before them for years the example afforded by the laws which restrict the investment of savings-bank funds in the State of New-York, but they have failed to profit by it. No savings bank here is permitted to invest depositors' money in Western farm mortgages or in any securities as to the soundness of which there can be any reasonable doubt.

FURTHER SYMPTOMS AT HONOLULU.

The arrival of the versatile JOHN W. FOSTER at Honolulu just before the late Presidential election in this country may be "significant of much" in relation to that old Hawaiian annexation job. FOSTER was evidently on the look-out. It was to him as Secretary of State at Washington that Minister STEVENS said, in a dispatch announcing that he had assumed "protection of the Hawaiian Islands" at the request of the provisional Government: "The Hawaiian pear is now fully ripe, and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it."

FOSTER evidently agreed with STEVENS about the ripeness of the fruit and the desirability of seizing it before the Administration of which he was a part should expire. It was on the 17th of January, 1893, that the provisional Government was proclaimed at Honolulu and on the 1st of February that Minister STEVENS took it under his protection with the help of the marines. On the 19th of January Commissioners had sailed for San Francisco in a specially chartered steamer with the draft of a treaty of annexation already prepared, no doubt, with the assistance of the eager STEVENS, who had long before set forth to Mr. BLAINE the luscious qualities of that ripening pear. In ordering Admiral SKERRETT to Honolulu with the Pacific squadron the Secretary of the Navy told him that the Government would be "very glad to annex Hawaii, but as a matter of course none but the ordinary legal means can be used to persuade these people to come into the United States."

More than "the ordinary legal means" had been used to "persuade" these people to submit to the provisional Government, but for the annexation these "ordinary legal means" were already working. The Commissioners arrived in Washington early in February, and after two interviews with Secretary of State JOHN W. FOSTER the terms of the treaty were agreed upon, and on the 14th of February it was formally concluded. There was no time to lose if the pear was to be plucked. The golden hour would pass if CLEVELAND got into office, for he would naturally want to know who really owned that tempting fruit. He was just that kind of a troublesome person when rascality was afoot. The treaty was before the Senate on the 15th, but that body was exasperatingly dilatory and the "golden hour" passed. Then came BLOUNT and the Dole republic and the long wait for another opportunity.

And when it became sure that CLEVELAND was to be succeeded by a Republican President, who should turn up suddenly at Honolulu on a visit but this same versatile and thrifty diplomatist JOHN W. FOSTER? And now we are informed that he has been holding conferences with "Government officials and leading loyalists" with reference to annexation, and telling the German planters who oppose it that if it should be defeated he "believes" the reciprocity treaty will be annulled. Who commissioned FOSTER to open negotiations for annexation anew and authorized him to make threats for the United States Government? He is a wily negotiator and has played many parts in his time, sometimes representing both sides in international affairs, but he now probably represents that syndicate which was preparing to exploit the resources and capabilities of the Hawaiian Islands under the aegis of the American Government. What else is there for him to act for so long in advance of the change of Administration? There was always a rich job behind this annexation scheme. Will McKINLEY's Administration begin by lending the power of the United States to the schemers?

CHAIRMAN WALKER ON THE CURRENCY.

In a recent interview published in The New-York Sun Mr. J. H. WALKER of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, discussed the currency situation at some length.

Two points he made that are of particular interest and which demand popular attention. One was as follows:

"The people of the South and West have a right to complain of the fact that loans and discounts in those localities are made by vicious law fully 2 per cent. above the normal rate. * * *

"Rates on loans and discounts, in order to pay existing dividends on the banking capital, are fully one-third, take it the country over, higher than they would be were the currency of the country issued upon sound banking principles. Of course, this hardship rests most severely in localities where the highest rate of interest prevails."

It is a source of common prejudice against the National banking system, which took its start when bonds were selling below par in gold and when the interest on them was high, that their profits were extravagant. That certainly is not now believed to be the case by well-informed men. But in the South and West, as Mr. WALKER points out, where the banks still maintain their note issues, the diminished profit on circulation is necessarily made up by higher rates of discount. It is the general business public that suffers and must suffer.

The second point made by Mr. WALKER is:

"In a recent speech Senator SHERMAN declared in effect that in case of war the banking system of the United States would prove a failure. We know it did in 1861, resulting in a loss to the Government of more than one billion of dollars in the conduct of the civil war.

"This country has spent nearly $500,000,000 in the last ten years on its army, and nearly the same on its navy, and yet in case of war it would stand before the world absolutely destitute of the sinews of war, which to-day are sound banker's credit, not gold or silver."

The logical conclusion is that the very first duty of the party to which power was intrusted in the late elections is to take the Government out of the banking business altogether and to relieve it of all responsibility for the currency. The next is to establish a banking system "managed by bankers and without control or influence by any authority outside of themselves, more than is necessary to secure integrity and safety in the management of the banks."

It will be interesting to see what measures to accomplish these objects Mr. WALKER's committee will propose in the approaching session.

ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM COAL.

Harper's Magazine for December contains an article on this subject by Dr. WILLIAM W. JACQUES. It is valuable as a brief and very clear statement of a partial solution of the most important industrial problem of the day. For a long time now the brightest minds in the world of science and invention have been intently and patiently at work trying to discover the means of getting electricity direct from some form of chemical action, instead of, as now, from the use of the force of steam produced by the evaporation of water by the heat resulting from the combustion of coal.

Dr. JACQUES states that he has "surprised nature in her secret and discovered the way by which we may abandon even combustion and heat itself and convert the stored-up energy of coal directly into electricity." The apparatus first used was very simple. A platinum crucible was partially filled with common potash, kept liquid by suspension over a gas flame. A lump of coke was hung in the potash by a platinum wire. Into the molten potash a stream of air was blown through a tube. The wire holding the coke was the negative pole, and a second wire attached to the crucible was the positive pole of the generator. The oxygen of the air combined with the carbon; the production of heat was prevented by the liquid; a conducting path was afforded in which a current of electricity was developed; the two wires were attached to a small electric motor which moved in proportion to the current of air blown into the liquid. Defining an "electrolytic carrier" as a liquid which allows atoms of oxygen and a current of electricity to pass through it, Dr. JACQUES says:

"Stated scientifically, my discovery is that if the oxygen of the air be caused to combine with carbon, not directly as in combustion, but through an intervening electrolytic carrier, the stored-up energy of the carbon may be converted directly into electrical energy, and not into heat.

"Stated crudely, my invention consists in generating electricity by causing the oxygen of the air to combine with coal beneath the level of a suitable liquid."

Dr. JACQUES does not claim that this invention has yet been brought to a point where it is commercially available, though he thinks that he has made substantial progress and believes that the object can be attained. If his belief is justified, there is, of course, nothing less than a revolution impending more important in its ultimate effects than the discovery of steam power and the invention of the steam engine. Electricity is already not only a motive power, but a source of heat and light. It is now produced, according to Dr. JACQUES, at an average waste of 97.4 per cent., and by the use of only 2.6 per cent. of the energy theoretically obtainable from coal, though the maximum results are at least three times as good as this. Dr. JACQUES's two-horse-power apparatus, he says, saves 32 per cent. That is an enormous gain. Imagine the value of the coal supply of the world multiplied by four, taking the best results now got, or by twelve, taking the average; then imagine even that gain doubled! It makes Aladdin's lamp "pale its ineffectual" glow.

A QUESTION OF CONVENIENCE.

There are certain parts of the country in which the growth of trolley systems, urban, suburban, and interurban, has been exceptionally rapid, and where the character of the competition between such systems and the steam roads and the causes of the popularity of the new lines have been clearly disclosed. We have in mind Northern New-Jersey, Northern Ohio, and several districts in the southern part of New-England, as well as the systems which are centred in Chicago, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. The northeastern counties of New-Jersey are now covered with a network of electric roads; stretching out from Cleveland, Ohio, there are many lines of considerable length which compete with the steam roads for interurban traffic; the cities of Southern New-England are the centres of comprehensive systems which serve the interests of suburban and rural residents, in all directions; and with respect to the large cities mentioned the purely suburban business of the old steam roads has been very seriously affected by the new electric parallels.

The causes of the popularity of the trolley lines with the people of the smaller cities, and especially with residents of adjacent suburban districts, are not clearly perceived by many who live in very large cities and rarely have occasion to use electric or cable roads except in the city streets. One of these causes is the great convenience of the trolley service as compared with that of the steam roads. The steam service is not elastic, so to speak; it cannot adapt itself to the wants of either suburban or urban travelers where the conditions are competitive. For example, a person living in a village or small town within ten miles of the city, who can use either steam or trolley, will commonly choose the trolley. The service is more frequent; the cars, as a rule, are more accessible, passing, it may be, by the door; the cost is less; the journey, for a large part of the year, is more enjoyable; and the traveler, going to the city, is not set down at some fixed point far from his destination, but, by using the transfer tickets, may be carried without additional expense to any part of the city, or even, at small additional cost, to suburban villages beyond. There are other advantages which, with these, tend surely to attract travelers on competitive lines—whether they be residents of the city or dwellers in the villages and rural districts—to the electric roads rather than to the unbending and comparatively inconvenient and costly steam roads.

Thus there is created in city and in adjacent agricultural regions a personal interest and a preference which will become more and more formidable in Legislatures and elsewhere as opposed to the old steam companies whenever these undertake to prevent electric competition or to restrict the growth of electric lines in competitive territory. The influence of this interest and preference must be taken into account. It is powerful and will gain in force. Thus far the steam companies, with respect to such traffic as we have been considering, have not been able to offer new advantages on their side to offset those which their rivals have given to the public.

The story of NANSEN's journey after he left the Fram, as it was told in the earliest reports, led many persons to suppose that when he set out for the pole he expected that he would be able to regain his ship. The Fram, held by the ice, was drifting slowly across the Polar Sea. All on board were in good health, and there was no probability that their safe return to Norway would be prevented by accident, for the strength of the vessel had been thoroughly tested. But NANSEN did not expect to rejoin his men. Indeed, he realized that he would not be able to reach or overtake the Fram if he should make the journey which he had planned. This is shown in his story, which we recently published. He says:

"I thought the time had come to carry out a new plan which I had for some time entertained, namely, to examine the sea north of the Fram's course. This could only be done by a sledge expedition, which could not reckon upon getting back again to the Fram, as the chance of refinding a vessel drifting in the ice was small. As a journey of this kind might appear to be fraught with some risk, I felt that I could not take the responsibility of sending any one else, and therefore decided to go myself."

That is to say, he deliberately cut loose from the ship, within 360 miles of the pole, with one companion, taking food enough for only 100 days, knowing that he could not regain his vessel. His purpose was to reach the pole and then to "walk home" from it. He traveled to a point only 226 miles from the pole, and he did "walk home," so to speak, although his progress homeward was interrupted by an enforced delay of more than eight months, which were passed in Winter quarters. If he had been able to reach the pole what a journey homeward this would have been! And what a feat it was for two men, who had no fur clothing and who lived on animals which they shot, to make their way back safely from a point so near the pole!

One thing Congress can do at its short session, without difficulty and to the great profit and security of the country: It can cut down the appropriations by half, and even by the whole, of the current deficit.

Every agency engaged in the campaign of education on the principles of sound currency should be maintained in steady activity until the cancellation of every legal-tender note presented and redeemed is made secure.

RICHARD CROKER declined to discuss politics on Saturday on the very proper ground that he did not understand the matter. Politics should be the honest, economical, and intelligent conduct of public affairs. If Mr. CROKER should devote the remainder of his life to the silent study of this subject, it would be well for all concerned.

The Emperor of Germany is reported to have had a long conference with Prince HOHENLOHE on the means of preventing such annoying debates as took place last week in the Reichstag. The debates would not have been annoying had not the case of the Government been so weak. It is not debates that should be suppressed, but the causes of them, for most of which the Emperor is directly responsible.

An importing merchant has prepared a series of calculations, which are published by The Journal of Commerce, showing how the duties on certain kinds of woolen cloth would be increased by the provisions of the Dingley Tariff bill. Nine examples are given, the goods being low-priced beaver and chinchilla overcoatings, worsteds, linings, &c. The increase of the duty on these products would range from 86 to 223 per cent., and as the additions in nearly all of these instances would prevent the importation of the goods in question, there would be a loss of revenue, so far as products of these classes are concerned. But our dispatches from Washington indicate that the Dingley bill cannot become a law.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Marks left in a pumpkin pie by a Pittsburg burglar's teeth have just led to the man's arrest, and are almost certain to land him in prison for a considerable period. Though bearing the honored name of WASHINGTON—preceded, however, by FRANK, not GEORGE—an evil impulse led this unfortunate person to enter the house of a police surgeon, Dr. R. L. TAYLOR. He roamed about the place by the light of an occasional match, packed a lot of silverware into a neat bundle, and was about to depart in safety when he discovered the fateful pie. The burglar knew it was time to go, but he could not resist the temptation to take a single big bite. Perhaps he would have taken several had not Dr. TAYLOR awakened just then and rushed to the defense of his property. The unworthy namesake of our country's father fled in haste, leaving behind the silver, which was annoying, and a fine, clear impression of his excellent teeth in the firm brown paste of which Pittsburg pies are made. This impression the doctor duplicated in plaster of paris, and, as WASHINGTON had been seen near the house that night, he was arrested, examined, and held for trial, simply because the cast bore silent but convincing testimony against him. The moral of this story seems to be that burglars should either use a fork in eating pie or else leave them severely alone, as all civilized people invariably do.

—That once powerful organization, the Knights of Labor, has seized with characteristic skill the opportunity presented by the currency question to prove again the wisdom of the men whose departure from its ranks long ago deprived it of any weight as an economic or political factor. The little remnant of the society now assembled at Rochester, a group of discredited demagogues and fanatics, declares with vehemence for a continuance of the very worst features of our present currency system, and against the adoption of a plan whose feasibility and adequacy are matters, not of theory, but of long-continued and practical demonstration. Acts like this, in a long and almost unbroken series, are what drove whole trades out of the Knights of Labor, decreased its membership from an army to a mob, and brought to nothing high hopes that were for a time founded on high achievements. Intelligent capitalists, no less than intelligent workingmen, have reason to lament this wretched outcome of a movement which, if properly directed, would have been of vast advantage to both. Neither the idea nor the possibility of effective co-operation is lost, however, and nothing this "General Assembly" of incompetents can say or do will have the slightest influence on the progress of events.

PERSONAL.

—CHARLES ALSTON, an old negro, living near Sumter, S. C., visited that town the other day, and, though the people had seen ragged darkies before, the raggedness of this particular darky was so phenomenal that they gathered around him in admiration and amaze. When asked how long he had worn the clothes whose remnants fluttered about him, ALSTON replied: "Boss, I been had dis yer sut ebe since befo' de war." A wandering newspaper man from Washington, who happened to hear this explanation, declared that clothing so historic deserved a place in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution and under pretense of sending it to that repository of relics, persuaded the negro to exchange his tatters for an outfit less picturesque but more comfortable and seemly.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

A Cry from the Head of Salt River.

From The Buffalo Times.

If this country were run by brains, politics would be very interesting.

Georgia's Senators.

From The Athens (Ga.) Banner.

In Bacon and Clay this great Commonwealth will have an active and conservative representation in that august body, the United States Senate.

The Wealthy Masses.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A country in which the masses can afford to pay a lecturer $1,000 a night, and keep it up for fifty nights, cannot be utterly ground flat beneath the "heel of plutocracy."

Be Sure You're Right.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The safest plan for public life is to be sure in your own mind that you are right. Then follow your own convictions and let consequences take care of themselves. Men thus influenced are sure to be leaders.

A Side View of It.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Republican.

"Peffer is no disgrace to Kansas," remarks The Lawrence Journal. This may be intended as a compliment to Senator Peffer, but it looks like an uncommonly hard slap at Kansas.

The Only Desirable Immigrants.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.

Congress should at once pass an immigration law that would lessen materially immigration to this country. None should be admitted who cannot read and write and show ability to support themselves.

Railroad Regulation in Arkansas.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

The next Legislature can lift the people of Arkansas out of "the old rut of discontent" by enacting laws for regulating the management of railways in this State. This is the only way out of the rut.

Wishes Its Ports Kept Open.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

If it be true that McKinley has helped us to a new railroad, as Col. Merritt asserts, we hope McKinley will be kind enough not to block up our port with a protective tariff and keep the road from proving to be a remunerative investment.

That Colored Vote Again.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, elaborately analzing the Electoral vote, admits that McKinley won by a close shave and that a change of only 24,000 votes in six States would have elected Bryan. The colored vote did the job, and yet, under the gold standard, the negro field hands have been reduced to poverty and almost peonage.

Hope for Kansas.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The Kansas honest money men deserve high praise for their gallant fight. They ought to be and they will be encouraged to keep it up by all the forces of honesty and National honor throughout the Union, and there can be but little question that they will ultimately prevail and Kansas be redeemed and disenthralled from the delusions that beset her.

Santa Claus to be Busy Again.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The ozone of confidence fills the business atmosphere. The immediate result is that, in the general cheerfulness which pervades all classes, the holiday shopping trade is going to reach very large proportions. The Christmas stockings will not be hung up in vain this year. It will be the busiest season that Santa Claus has seen in a very long while.

Suspicious About the Votes.

From The Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus-Leader.

It is now reported that the total vote of the Black Hills country surpasses that of two years ago by nearly 30 per cent. There has been no immigration into the Hills to speak of. The normal population has not increased above 5 per cent. during the last two years. The great increase arouses suspicion and may well form the basis for investigation.

The Treasury.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.

Perhaps it is prejudice, but nevertheless it is true, that McKinley will make a mistake if he names a New-Yorker, and especially one like Cornelius Bliss, who has been identified with Wall Street, as Secretary of the Treasury. If he could be induced to accept the place, Senator Allison would be the best possible nomination for this the most important place in the next Cabinet.

He Who Has Money to Lend.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Hundreds of thousands of men have homes to-day who would not have them but for those who are stigmatized as "usurers." The man who has money to lend has it in nine cases out of ten because he has worked hard, practiced self-denial, and exercised superior skill and judgment. He is entitled to what any one is willing to give for the use of what he has accumulated as the just reward of industry and merit, just as much as the farmer is entitled to the best price he can get for his wheat or the mechanic to the best price he can get for his skilled service.

Mr. Joseph Medill Wants No Office.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The editor of The Tribune tenders his thanks to The Record for its kind words regarding the Senatorial seat to be filled by the next Legislature. But he assures The Record that he is not, and will not be, a candidate for that office or for any other, and will accept none under any conceivable circumstances. If The Record can put this in stronger language it is welcome to do so.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

What Richard Harding Davis Thinks Should Be Done.

Richard Harding Davis has written a public letter in regard to the Armenian question, the concluding portion of which is as follows:

"The warships of the United States went into the waters of the Mediterranean once before, and they should go once again. They went, uninvited, then to drive the Barbary pirates off the high seas, when all of Europe was paying blackmail to these blackleggèd buccaneers to be allowed to sail their merchantmen around the Cape of Tarifa. They stood watching each other then as they stand to-day, knowing it is against history for any European power to give something for nothing, to right a wrong without gathering in a few islands at the same time, or establishing a protectorate, as part payment for their good offices. And while they paid the tolls and hesitated, Decatur, with a fleet of old-fashioned wooden ships, but flying the American flag, sailed past the Tarifa Straits and drove the scourge of the Middle Sea back into their sandhills, and asked no man's permission, nor stooped for a reward.

"Are we grown so selfish and sordid since then that with our white squadron we cannot set a like example to the powers of Europe? 'We are none of us,' says Mr. Kipling, 'infallible, not even the youngest.' And no one must gather that I am urging any one to a bloody war. For there would be no war. The battleships of the United States could run the Dardanelles—or what would be left of their fortresses after the first ship passed through—with infinite ease, and could line up opposite the Yildiz Kiosk and demand that the massacre should cease, with perfect safety to themselves and to the Sultan, too. The Sultan's ships of war cannot move from their moorings, at which they have been rotting for the last eleven years, and his army, magnificent as it is, could not swim the Bosporous. Of course Russia would storm, and the sight of the white hulls in the Black Sea would destroy the peace of the Ambassador when those old women met that week to compose protests. But surely no one seriously supposes that Russia would go to war with the United States. A man counts the cost of going to war to-day just as he did long ago, and he probably considers it much more deeply, too, for it is a much more expensive undertaking now than it was then. Neither Russia nor any other power is going to come to blows with the United States without some very good cause, and the fact that we object to people of her own Greek Church being massacred in a corner of Asia Minor is not a good cause. That is obvious to any one. And rather than go to war she would much prefer sending a Christian Governor there to restore order, and with him a few thousand Russian troops, who could set matters right in a month. She would at first undoubtedly be exceedingly indignant and demand in a most emphatic manner that we take our battleships out of the Sea of Marmora, and that not until their departure would anything be done for the Armenians. But then something would be done for the Armenians.

"As no chain is stronger than its weakest link, so every Government, I repeat, should be as strong as the strongest man in it, and if that man happens to be the Chief Executive, what an opportunity it offers him to let his setting sun sink in a blaze of glory, to bring down upon his head before he leaves office the blessings of thousands of homeless, hounded Christians and the approving cheers of the American people. It would be a pleasant thing for him to remember in later years, when the curtains are drawn and the candles lit, and he has leisure to look back at the things he has done and left undone. Some one has written: 'It is given to very few men to carry a line to a sinking ship or to place a flag upon the walls of Lucknow.' It is given even less frequently to one man to stop by a word the butchery of innocent men at the mercy of an insane and royal assassin. He should consider long before he lets that chance go by.

"And should any power, temporal or divine, question his right to do this thing, either now or at the judgment day, he can remember for his better comfort the English Captain who protected the American filibusters and say: 'I do this, not in the name of the President of the United States, but in the name of common humanity. And that is my answer.'"

Curiosity Not Satisfied Free.

From The Chicago Interior.

There is some criticism of Ian Maclaren because in his contract with the lectureship promoter he agreed not to preach on the Sabbath. We do not see anything wrong in that. It would not be the sermon the people would be after, but to gratify curiosity by looking at the author. Now, just to see him and hear him is worth 75 cents, as truly as one dollar, silver or gold or paper, is worth another. Wherefore should Ian Maclaren allow himself to be cheated out of that 75 cents? What sort of a reputation is this that the Americans are making for themselves in Drumtochty? trying to beat the preacher out of 75 cents per head, under the pretense that we are perishing for Drumtochty gospel!

Trolley and Steam.

From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, commenting upon the opposition in Connecticut to trolley roads paralleling steam roads, says: "The construction of trolley parallels does not appear to be restricted in several Western States where there has been a marked development of trolley systems. In Northern Ohio, for example, several steam roads are paralleled for even twenty or thirty miles by electric lines." This is also true of Massachusetts. In many instances localities need for their full development greater facilities for travel than the steam roads furnish, and they should be permitted to have it.

THANKSGIVING TIMES.

Frank L. Stanton in The Atlanta Constitution.

It's comin' 'long—Thanksgivin'—with its pleasures an' its joys,
An' we're all a-lookin' forward to the meetin' with the boys.
An' Sue will come from college, an' Jimmy won't forget,
An' we'll all feel mighty thankful that we're all a-livin' yet!

The turkey's been a-spreadin' of his feathers—fat an' fine,
An' his "gobble, gobble, gobble" seems a-darin' us to dine;
But the verdict's been agin him, an' his execution's set,
An' he makes us feel right happy that we're all a-livin' yet!

There's folk'll come from Texas, an' Illinois, an' Maine;
New-York'll send us Billy, an' Hampshire'll give us Jane;
We'll have a great handshakin' when all the friends air met,
An' won't we feel right happy that we're all a-livin' yet!

It's comin' 'long—Thanksgivin'—with all its love and light;
It's dinners in the daytime—it's melodies at night.
The turkey's fat and juicy—the table's silver's set,
An' we're feelin' mighty happy that we're all a-livin' yet!

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT PLANS

CHAIRMAN BYNUM SAYS THERE IS PLENTY OF WORK.

Sound-Money Men Asked to Remain in United Organization for the Battle of Four Years Hence.

William D. Bynum, Chairman, and J. P. Frenzel, Treasurer, of the National Democratic Executive Committee, arrived in the city yesterday, and are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They will remain here several days, and will confer with leading sound-money Democrats in regard to the future of the new organization.

"It is absurd," said Mr. Bynum to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "for any one to believe that we would drop this work as soon as the election was over. There is plenty of work for us to do in the next four years.

"We have closed our headquarters in Chicago, but that does not mean that we are not keeping up the work which was so well begun at Indianapolis. We have made no plans as yet as to permanent headquarters, but we are keeping up the work through correspondence. No one has an idea of the number of inquiries I am receiving every day from sound-money Democrats who are anxious to know what is to be done in the future.

"The Republican Party is confronted by a very grave responsibility just at present. Congress must do something to remedy some of the existing evils in our financial system. The party now has entire control of the machinery, and unless it does something soon we cannot expect much better times. It cannot say that it was hampered by the Democrats if it fails to do what is expected of it. If the Republicans do not pass the necessary financial measures, I believe that two years from now there will be a greater depression than that which has prevailed for the past year.

"In Indiana a large number of sound-money Democrats voted for McKinley. I know of a great many sound-money Democrats who voted the Chicago ticket, simply because they felt it their duty to do so. All these will be with us next time, and they will need to be, for I think the silver sentiment will be as strong four years hence as it is now. The silverites will have strength enough either to control or break up the next National Democratic Convention. That means that the sound-money Democrats must be ready to make a strong fight in 1900."

Mr. Frenzel spoke very enthusiastically of the future of the National Democratic Party. The Indianapolis Convention was not held with the idea that the work was to be dropped as soon as the campaign closed. The work had only just begun. "The platform which was adopted at Indianapolis," he said, "is a splendid one, and it is even better to-day than it was before election.

"I believe that there is room for a party such as we have formed. Its principles certainly ought to appeal to all loyal citizens, because they were framed in the interests of all the people."

MR. GIBBS'S PROPOSITIONS.

What He Plans for the Republican National Committee.

Fred S. Gibbs, Republican National Committeeman from New-York, announced yesterday that a movement was on foot to hold a meeting of the committee in the near future.

"I am in favor of holding the meeting in some Western city, Denver, for instance," said Mr. Gibbs. "We ought to show the Western people what we are doing for them. In connection with the meeting, we ought to give a testimonial dinner to Mr. Hanna in recognition of his services during the campaign.

"I think that permanent headquarters for the committee should be established and one of its members placed in charge. I would favor Washington for the permanent headquarters. There is a growing feeling among the members of the committee that a meeting should be held once a year, so that they could keep in touch with each other, and keep an eye on the situation."

FOR THE NEXT CABINET.

Four Places Now Filled by the Slate Makers.

There was plenty of Cabinet talk about the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. One politician, who is close to Major McKinley, but who did not wish to be quoted, said that it was good betting that four of the places would be filled as follows: Mark Hanna, Secretary of the Treasury; Cornelius N. Bliss of New-York, Secretary of the Navy; Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Secretary of the Interior, and N. B. Scott, National Committeeman from West Virginia, Postmaster General.

Mr Scott has plenty of backing for a Cabinet portfolio in the South. He recently visited Canton, lunched with Mr. Hanna in Cleveland, and was entertained at dinner by Mr. Hobart on his way back. He was in New-York yesterday, but he declined to talk on the matter.

SERIOUS RIOT IN CLEVELAND.

Two Men Killed and Two Probably Fatally Injured.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22.—A riot occurred to-night between a score of Hungarians and as many Irishmen. Knives, dirks, and clubs were freely used.

Two men were killed, two probably fatally injured, and more than a dozen cut and injured.

Seven men are under arrest, and a big police posse is hunting others of the rioters.

Pluralities in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 22.—The expert accountant employed in the office of the Secretary of State in making the footings upon the election returns has finished his work. The total vote at the last election was 637,259. The figures show the following pluralities, all for Republicans: McKinley, for President, 17,978; Mount, for Governor, 26,177; Haggard, for Lieutenant Governor, 21,673; Owen, for Secretary of State, 25,985; Daily, for Auditor of State, 19,828; Scholz, for Treasurer of State, 27,118; Ketcham, for Attorney General, 20,836. The Republican candidates for Appellate Judges received pluralities very near 26,000.

Knocked His Father's Head Off.

CEDAR RUN, Penn., Nov. 22.—While hunting pheasants on the mountain side near here Joseph Champaign had his head cut off by a rolling stone in a most remarkable manner. His ten-year-old boy and two playmates were up the steep mountain side, about fifty yards, tumbling rocks down its precipitous sides, in order to see them splash into the creek. A big stone, started by young Champaign on its downward course, struck the elder Champaign and knocked the back of his head off as clean as though it had been cut with an axe.

Blown to Atoms by Nitro-Glycerine.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 22.—William Porter, thirteen years old, was blown to atoms by a charge of nitro-glycerine this afternoon on the farm of Samuel Dellenbaugh, near Millerstown. Porter, in company with several boys of his age, went to where Dellenbaugh is sinking an oil well. The boys found a quantity of nitro-glycerine, which was being used for drilling purposes. Porter in some way exploded it. All that the family have been able to find is a piece of skull and the boy's shoes.

FELL THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Twelve Persons in a Hay-Ride Party Hurt—One Has Died.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 22.—A party of a dozen people who left Ensley City early last night in a wagon for a hay ride met death and disaster before they had proceeded a mile on their journey.

Ten days ago a new bridge was completed across Village Creek, near Ensley City. While the party was crossing this structure it gave way, precipitating the wagon and its load fifteen feet into the water. Not a person in the vehicle escaped injury.

William Shannon, aged twenty, was hurt about the head, which caused concussion of the brain, from which he died to-day.

Miss Maggie Hartigan was seriously injured about the head, and her back was sprained. It is feared she will die.

Charlie Barnes had his scalp cut open and received internal injuries.

The others injured were C. L. Shannon, head badly cut; G. G. Campbell, bruised about the face and body; E. Blackburn, arm broken; Samuel Brown, leg and head cut; Miss Ella Jones, cut and bruised about the head and shoulders; Miss Luella Williams, bruised; Miss Annie Williams, face badly cut; Miss Nellie Blackburn, bruised; Ephraim Bowie, colored driver, back sprained.

The cause of the accident was that the stringers of the bridge were too short and by constant jarring gradually worked off the sills.

GETTING READY FOR ALBANY.

Legislators and Other Republicans Talk with Mr. Platt.

Several members of the State Legislature and other prominent Republicans met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and, it was understood, considerable was done in the way of organizing for the next session.

James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, who will be the next Speaker of the House, was the central figure of the group. Then there were Assemblymen Forrester and Brennan of Kings, Allds of Chenango, George Horton of Wayne, and thirteen Republican members from New-York. Senator E. C. Stewart of Tompkins, Senator Tibbitts of Rensselaer, ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung, and Edward Lauterbach were also present.

Mr. O'Grady said that the members of the Assembly had come to the hotel at his invitation, because he wanted to get acquainted, and, incidentally, he was anxious to know whether they were in line for him for Speaker. He said that all of them had pledged him their support. His election is not only assured, but he says he does not think he will have any opposition whatever.

Mr. O'Grady and several of the others had a conference with Mr. Platt, presumably to talk over the chairmanships of the different committees. None of them would talk on this subject. Mr. O'Grady said he had been so busy looking after his canvass that he had not given any thought to the question of committees. In fact, he said he did not know just how many committees he would be called on to appoint.

It seemed to be a reasonably well-settled fact that S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua will be the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and the leader of the House. It is also said to be practically settled that George C. Austin of the Twenty-first District will be Chairman of the Committee on Cities; Harvey B. Andrews of the Thirty-fourth District, Railroads; George S. Horton of Wayne Judiciary, and either Charles S. Adler of the Eighth District or James W. Husted of Westchester Insurance.

Caleb Simms, the colored leader, called at the hotel to see how he stood for a reappointment as Doorkeeper of the Senate. He makes no secret of the fact that he would like to have the job again if he can get it, but he is not sure of success. Last year he had strong opposition from Senator Frank D. Pavey of this city, and somebody suggested that Senator Pavey would probably stand in his way again this year. "Oh, no, he won't," said Simms. "Senator Pavey and I have made up. Why, we went to the Murray Hill Theatre together the other night. He'll support me this year."

It was given out yesterday that no decision had yet been reached in the matter of the Adjutant Generalship. Governor-elect Black will be in the city some time this week, and it will probably then be decided whether or not C. W. Tillinghast of Troy will be named for the place.

An Unidentified Body.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 22.—The body of the man found in the woods at Mount Tabor yesterday is at the Morgue here, as yet unidentified. The police are uncertain whether the man killed himself or was murdered. It is now believed he belonged in Newark. The man had been dead over a month. His supposed brother-in-law, who came here last night, described the clothing accurately, but owing to the decomposed condition of the body, could not positively identify it. There would be little doubt that the man killed himself were it not that the body was covered with a number of bushes, which had been cut close by. The bushes were cut and not broken. No knife was found near the spot. A further search for one will be made.

The Biggest Majority.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Galusha A. Grow, the veteran Congressman at Large from Pennsylvania, maintains his position as the man with the largest majority against all comers. He won the position in both the elections of 1893 and 1894, even exceeding Hastings's large majority over Singerly. McKinley's plurality in Pennsylvania is 295,070, while Grow's plurality over De Witt (Dem.) for Congressman at Large is 297,446. Although Grow entered the public service as a Congressman before any other member of the present House, he is yet one of the most vigorous and efficient members of the body, and, of course, among the ripest in experience.

The Leadville Miners' Strike.

LEADVILLE, Col., Nov. 22.—The report of a probable sympathetic strike of miners in other camps in aid of the Leadville strikers is declared to be unfounded. Union officers declare that no such move is contemplated at present by the Western Federation of Miners or any of its branches. About 100 recruits from Denver have just been added to the National Guard of Colorado, which is still engaged in guarding the mines in which non-union miners are employed. According to the present muster roll, the guard consists of 735 uniformed soldiers, including officers, and about 300 emergency men who are not uniformed. This assembly is kept in the field at an expense to the State of about $2,000 per day.

Tried to Stab When Refused Cash.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 22.—Dominic O'Connor, forty-nine years old, and Frank Heden, twenty-eight years old, who said they came from Brooklyn, late last night entered Morris Markus's saloon, 1,200 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, demanded money, and when refused attempted to stab Markus with a sharp-pointed file. The saloon is opposite the Second Precinct Station House. Sergt. Stanton noticed the men earlier in the evening loitering in front of the saloon. When he heard Markus's shouts for help he rushed the reserve over and arrested the men.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Herr Ahlwardt, the notorious Jew baiter, who has been conducting an unsuccessful anti-Jewish campaign in America, is expected to arrive in Berlin in December.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Morning Post will to-morrow say that William, son of Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, is engaged to be married to Miss Marion Peck, daughter of the late H. S. Peck of Chicago.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Herr Ludwig Barnay, the eminent German tragedian, will make his reappearance on the stage, in the character of King Lear, at a charity performance in the Berliner Theatre on Nov. 26.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

The First Opera Concert at the Metropolitan.

The first opera concert of the season at the Metropolitan was given last night before a large house. The first number after the Overture to the Flying Dutchman was the Prologue to Pagliacci, by Signor Ancona. He was not in good voice, but of course that did not prevent him from getting an encore, which almost of course was the "Toreador." Signor Cremonini sang the "Giaconda" romanza, by Ponchielli. M. Plançon sang the recitative and "air du Chasseur" from Haydn's "Seasons," which in French sounded even funnier and more old-fashioned than usual. He sang it admirably, and fully deserved the two encores which he received. Mme. Eames also was in excellent voice, and gave a fine performance of Mozart's "Dove Lono," and with Plançon the duo from the "Magic Flute." Signori Cremonini and Ancona sang the duo from "Les Pecheurs de Perles."

The most noteworthy of the orchestral numbers was the lovely "Kammenoi Ostrow" of Rubinstein. The other numbers were Siegfried's "Rhine-Journey" and the Marche Hongroise from Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust."

The Damrosch Concert.

Doubtless the competition of the Opera House concert affected the size of the audience at Carnegie Hall last night, but nevertheless it was an audience that left very few seats vacant in the spacious parquet. They were very well repaid, so far at least as the orchestral numbers were concerned. In the first part there were the prelude to the third act of Goldmark's "Cricket on the Hearth," which is already a standard concert selection, and the overture to "Semiramide," which one encounters nowadays at an orchestral concert with surprise. Possibly it was put on by way of speeding the parting Mapleson. At any rate, it would be affectation to deny that the old thing was pleasant to hear again. Of course, it was well played, offering no difficulties to a modern orchestra. The second part of the programme was devoted entirely to Wagner, and Mr. Damrosch's orchestra gave the "Bacchanale" and "Song of the Evening Star" from "Tannhäuser," "Elsa's Dream" from "Lohengrin," the Preislied from the "Meistersinger," and the introduction and finale from "Tristan." The purely orchestral numbers went very well indeed. Mr. Damrosch has never worked up the climax of the Liebestod more effectively. Of the soloists, Mr. David Mannes made a favorable impression as a violinist. In the first part he played, with orchestra, a cavatina by Mr. Howard Brockway, unfortunately a cavatina without a tune, but it gave the soloist an opportunity to exhibit a full tone, a broad cantabile style, and musicianly phrasing. In the second part he played Wilhelmj's "Parsifal" paraphrase to Mr. Damrosch's accompaniment. It was an acceptable number, but it is to be wished that the Preislied had been assigned to him, both because it is more effective and because in that case there would have been no excuse for giving it to Mr. Xanten to sing. Mrs. Zimmerman and Mr. Xanten sang, respectively and very Teutonically, the "Elsa's Dream" and the Preislied. Mr. Pfeiffenschneider, undoubtedly the best soloist among our local trombone players, was heard with pleasure in "The Song of the Evening Star."

JEWELRY ROBBERS CAUGHT.

They Will Be Taken Back to Chicago on Requisition Papers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The two men arrested in the Post Office by Detectives Devine and Sullivan, after a desperate fight last night, weakened this morning when placed "on the rack" at Police Headquarters, and admitted that they were George and Arthur Hawkins, the brothers wanted in Chicago for robbing the jewelry firm of Hermann & Co., on the eighth floor of the Masonic Temple, in that city, on the afternoon of Nov. 9. All but a few of the diamonds and other precious stones stolen and remaining to be accounted for were recovered this morning in a room in the house at 128 West Eagle Street.

The thieves arrived in Buffalo from Cleveland on Saturday morning, and rented a room at the above address. They had the stolen jewels with them, several stones of which they had pawned in Detroit and Cleveland. After taking possession of the room, they placed the gems in the bottom of an old commode and covered them with several soiled handkerchiefs. Then they went out, and finally walked down to the Post Office to get their mail. There they met the detectives and were arrested.

Arthur, who is twenty-two years old, and the younger of the brothers, when questioned, acknowledged that he and his brother were the men who robbed Jeweler Hermann; said that he realized the fact that he was caught and was ready to admit everything. He said that the jewels found on them when searched Saturday night were all that remained out of the large lot stolen. When asked what became of the others, he said they threw them into the lake before leaving Chicago. This statement, however, is not believed by the police.

Inspector Fitzpatrick of the Chicago police force was immediately informed, and he replied that officers would leave there Tuesday with requisition papers for the two men.

THE SANTA FE RECEIVERSHIP.

An Effort to Show that It Was a Stock-Jobbing Operation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22.—Depositions in the Santa Fé vs. Kansas receivership case were taken in this city yesterday before a notary by General Solicitor Parker of the 'Frisco Line. Ira Welch, an insurance adjuster of this city, testified that the first intimation he had of proceedings being taken in Kansas looking to the appointment of a receiver for the Santa Fé property in Kansas was on the day of the sound-money parade, Saturday, Oct. 31. It was a verbal communication made to him here by A. Pinkney, an insurance agent of Kansas City. The receiver was appointed on the afternoon of Nov. 5.

Pinkney had talked to him in a general way about the effect the election of Bryan would have in the depression of stocks, and went on to say that the Atchison line in Kansas would probably go into the hands of a receiver. He, Pinkney, had information which induced him to believe that a receiver would be appointed for that line in any event Nov. 5. The witness asked Pinkney whether he could act on this tip, and about what time the appointment would be made known. Pinkney responded: "Probably about the closing hour of the Stock Exchange, New-York."

On the 5th of November the witness received the following telegram from Kansas City:

"Ira Welch, American Central Building, St. Louis.

"Yes; at the hour named this afternoon.

"A. E. PINKNEY."

F. G. Flanagan, a real estate agent, testified that he received intimation a week beforehand that some line in the West would go into the hands of a receiver, and he was referred to Ira Welch for particulars. On the evening of Nov. 4, he was told it would be the Santa Fé. On the 5th he called upon Welch, who showed him the telegram mentioned above.

Marked Money Made Him Confess.

Julius Jungman, a druggist at 1,020 Third Avenue, suspected that he was being robbed by his cashier, Rudolph Becker. Detectives arranged that $11.03 in marked money should be paid to the cashier for goods. He did not record the sale, and when arrested on Saturday, admitted that he had taken in all $550. He returned $400. He pleaded guilty to larceny in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and was held for trial.

Good as a Visit to Hot Springs.
A course of treatment at the Lafayette Baths.—Adv.

GERMAN MILITARY DUELS

THEY HAVE AROUSED GREAT AGITATION IN THE EMPIRE.

The Emperor Said to be Much Annoyed over the Debate in the Reichstag on the Subject.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The Emperor will go to Kiel to-morrow for the purpose of swearing in the recruits collected at that place, and there is a considerable degree of expectation that his Majesty will in the course of his address to the recruits make some reference to the recent incidents impeaching the conduct of military officers and privates toward civilians. It is most probable, however, that the Kaiser will merely confine himself to a repetition of the old formulas of exacting allegiance to himself.

In military circles the story published in the Berliner Tageblatt implying that the address of the Emperor to the officers immediately surrounding him on the occasion of the recent swearing in of the troops in Berlin was not what it purported to be is generally discredited. The Tageblatt's object plainly was to lead its readers to believe that the Emperor, while pretending to admonish the officers against a recurrence of the recently reported outrages upon civilians by officers, really gave them to understand that any insult to their uniform on the part of civilians should be promptly and effectively resented. This, however, is denied by several of the officers present, who say that the Kaiser simply advised them to avoid collisions with civilians.

The audacity of the Radical and Socialist speeches in the Reichstag, especially those delivered in the course of the Brusewitz debate by Herren Lenzman and Bebel, have greatly incensed the Emperor and the Government officials generally, who hold that Baron von Buol-Berenberg, President of the Reichstag, ought to have restrained the opposition from using language personally offensive to the Emperor and his Ministers. It is reported that the Emperor, on the eve of his departure for Kiel, had a protracted conference with Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial Chancellor, in regard to the position of the various parties in the Reichstag, with a view of establishing a better control of interpellation debates. The present Party of the Centre in the Reichstag, through the cohesion of its members and the masterful tact of its leaders, dominates the Chamber, and can always without directly attacking the Government greatly embarrass the Ministry. The Conservatives and National Liberals, although willing supporters of the Government, are greatly at a disadvantage in lacking the unification and leadership of the Centrists.

The Cologne Gazette, in an article pointing out the danger of allowing the Reichstag to submit to the masterly tactics of the Centrist leaders appeals to the Conservatives and National Liberals to sink their differences upon agrarian and other questions and rally to the support of the Government, which has already been twice assailed within the first fortnight of the present session through the machinations of the Centrists upon the questions of the Bismarck revelations, and the practice of dueling in the army. In connection with the latter question, a committee of officers has been appointed to submit a report upon the regulations of military courts of honor, the committee having held three meetings since the delivery of Prince Hohenlohe's speech in reply to the Radical interpellation on Tuesday. The Emperor has asked the committee to expedite its report, and has sent to that body a draft of suggestions which, it is understood, embodies a recognition of the conscience principle laid down by the Prince Regent of Bavaria, who has decreed that hereafter officers refusing to fight duels upon the ground that they are opposed to the principle of dueling, must not be compeled to resign from the army as has hitherto been the rule. The leaders of the Radical faction in the Reichstag are watching the developments of the matter, and as a result have reached the conclusion that the Director of the Prince Regent will not become strictly operative in any corps of the army of Germany, holding that any officer declining to fight a duel, though he may not be formally expelled, will become a social outcast.

Herr Rickert, Radical Unionist leader, has announced that upon the occasion of the debate on the military estimates, he will again bring up the question of dueling, by moving that any military officer or official who shall engage in a duel shall be deprived of his rank and expelled from the service, and that officers' courts of honor shall be abolished.

Gen. von Waldersee, now in command of the Army Corps at Hamburg, has been appointed Military Governor of Berlin in place of Gen. von Loe, whose term of service is expiring.

AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

Social, Musical, Diplomatic, and Sporting Matters.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Chapman Coleman, formerly First Secretary of the United States Embassy here, has left Berlin for the south of France, and after a short stay in that region, will start for home.

J. B. Jackson, First Secretary of the American Embassy, will spend the remainder of his annual holiday in Italy.

The American soprano, Miss Mary Howe, is singing in concerts in Dresden, where she has been very successful. Miss Howe will appear in Berlin on Dec. 10.

Miss Augusta Cottlow of Chicago has made her début at the Sing-Akademie, and established a reputation as a young pianiste of a remarkably high order of ability and great promise for the future.

A conversazione held at the Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten last week under the patronage of the American and English Embassies for the benefit of the Episcopal Church realized a large sum. Mrs. Uhl and Lady Lascelles, respectively the wives of the American and British Ambassadors, were personally in attendance, and assisted greatly in the success of the function.

Miss Poddie Ross of Davenport, Iowa, gave a successful concert at the Sing-Akademie on Saturday.

A golf club has been formed in Dresden, of which Mr. G. A. Dunning of Philadelphia is Secretary.

A German View of McKinley.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Dr. Koch, Governor of the Reichsbank, in answer to the question how the trade of Germany will be affected by the election of McKinley as President of the United States, said:

"We must wait and see. At all events, McKinley is a lesser evil than Bryan. I am hopeful that McKinley has abandoned his policy of extreme protection, but we are not secure from surprises, and we ought to be prepared for them. It is to our interest that German trade should stand well in America, and we are ready to give or take."

The Hamburg Strike May Grow.

HAMBURG, Nov. 22.—The strike of dock laborers, which was begun yesterday, gives promise of becoming extensive by the addition of men from other branches of the shipping trade. A very largely attended meeting of corn porters and coal heavers was held here to-day, and it was almost unanimously decided to join the strike. It was announced at the meeting that the Lort laborers of Holland, Belgium, England, and the United States had promised to support the strikers here.

Mexican Ambassador to Spain Dead.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—Gen. Riva Palacio, the Mexican Ambassador to Spain, is dead.

ARMENIAN RELIEF WORK.

Reports of the Expedition by Clara Barton and Her Associates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Graphic and complete reports of the Armenian relief expedition to Asia Minor last Winter, Spring, and Summer, under the Red Cross, have been made by Clara Barton, President, and the officers and agents associated with her. The reports have been completed and will soon be published. That of Miss Barton is quite exhaustive, covering in a general way the work of the several expeditions sent out from Constantinople, the details of which their leaders supply.

Miss Barton speaks of the labors of her associates on these expeditions with sincere approval, paying them a high compliment for their faithfulness and devotion in the face of almost inconceivable difficulties, which confidence and good will is manifestly not without return on their part.

In conclusion, Miss Barton says that, notwithstanding all that has been done through all agencies, infinitely more remains to be done by some one. In explanation she says:

"Between the Archipelago and the Caspian Seas, the Black and the Mediterranean, are to-day living a million and a half of people, of the Armenian race, existing under the ordinances of at least semi-civilization, and professing the religion of Jesus Christ, according to the stated estimate of intelligent and impartial observers of various countries and concurred in by our own agents, whose observations have been unrestricted. From 100,000 to 200,000 of these persons, men, women, and children, are destitute of shelter, raiment, fire, food, medicines, the comforts that tend to make human life preservable, or any means of obtaining them, save through the charitable beneficence of the world. The same estimates concur in the statement that, without such outside support, at least 50,000 of these persons will have died of starvation or perished through accumulated hardship before the 1st of May, 1897.

"None of us has found any better medium for the dispensation of charitable relief than the faithful missionaries already on the ground, and our Government officers, whose present course bespeaks their active interest."

The report of George H. Pullman, Financial Secretary, shows that there was expended on the relief mission a total of $116,326, of which $7,526, or about 6 per cent. only, was on account of administration—telegrams, wages, stationery and printing, travel and maintenance, &c. The cost of such administration was defrayed from a special Red Cross fund, and not out of the moneys raised by the American Armenian Committees.

Accompanying the general report are reports in detail by those in charge. There are, besides much other data, copies of telegrams and information as to routes, with illustrations as to native methods and customs, altogether making a volume of unusual interest and value that presents a positive contribution to the remarkable history of Armenian life and sufferings. The historical importance of this report is not the least of its merits. Arrangements are being made for a wide distribution of it.

MR. ELKINS EXPLAINS.

Not President of the International Telephone Company.

United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins has made the following statement in regard to an article which appeared in Friday's newspapers in connection with the charges of fraud and misappropriating of the funds of the Harrison International Telephone Company by the Directors and stockholders of the company. He said:

"I know nothing whatsoever about a suit which is said to have been brought for a receiver for the Harrison International Company, nor do I know anything about the matters appertaining to that company. At the earnest request of George R. Peck, general counsel of the St. Paul Railway, and many of my Western friends, I agreed in 1895, providing that the company reduce the stock to $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 and move their offices to New-York, to become the President and a Director of the company. I was notified at the time that I would receive a certain amount of stock in the company for my services. This offer I absolutely refused.

"As the conditions under which I was to accept the Presidency and Directorship were not complied with, I advised the officers of the company that I would not be a Director or stockholder in the concern. I have never attended a meeting of the Directors or stockholders of the company, either by proxy or otherwise, and have never received one penny's worth from them.

"From the New-York newspapers that I read I have seen no allegations of fraud made against me, but do not know what stories the Western newspapers may have printed. I have instructed my lawyer in Chicago to look into the matter, and upon his report, providing the occasion warrants it, I will make a more complete report, in which I will bring forth my resignation sent to the company and other correspondence which passed between the company and myself."

Mr. Elkins said that he had seen Mr. Harrison, the inventor of the telephone patents which the International Telephone Company represents, only once, and at that time had not been very favorably impressed with him.

HADN'T THOUGHT OF "BUMS."

A Man Who Wanted to Go to the Workhouse Changed His Mind.

A strong-looking man, about twenty-two years old, dressed in poor clothes, walked into Yorkville Court yesterday and, going up to Clerk Church, said that his name was James Burns and that he had no home.

"I want to be committed to the workhouse as a vagrant," said he. "I have no home, no money, no friends. I can't find work and I won't beg. I have eaten nothing since Friday noon. At the workhouse I will be sure of something to eat and somewhere to sleep, anyway."

"You had better think twice before you take that step," said Clerk Church. "You are a strong and decent young fellow. Do you want to be locked up with a gang of bums, thieves, and drunks?"

"I had not thought of that," said Burns. "I'll take your advice and hunt work for a couple of days longer. Then if I don't succeed I will come back here."

Thanking Mr. Church for his good advice, Burns left the court.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EMPORIA, Va., Nov. 22.—The lumber plant of the Emporia Lumber Company was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $20,000.

CHESTNUT RIDGE, N. J., Nov. 22.—The barn of John Johnson of this place was destroyed to-day by fire supposed to have had an incendiary origin. Three horses, two cows, and a lot of pigs and poultry were burned to death.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—1:20 A. M.—50 Norfolk Street; L. Zaroyosky, paints; damage, $100.

—3 A. M.—62 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Mr. Freeland; damage, $100.

—12:20 P. M.—444 Columbus Avenue; Rees & Rees, dyeing; damage trifling.

2 P. M.—566 Greenwich Street; W. Hankinson, woodshed; damage trifling.

—3:15 P. M.—282 Second Street; W. Miller, tenement; damage, none.

—6 P. M.—568 Eighth Avenue; Anderson Wolf; no damage.

—6:20 P. M.—267 Henry Street; M. Fisher; damage, $150.

—7:10 P. M.—418 Madison Avenue; Henry Boondman; damage, $50.

—8 P. M.—62½ East One Hundred and Tenth Street; William Johnson; damage trifling.

—8:25 P. M.—363 East Houston Street; M. Shansbeyer; damage, $25.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Cook, Leith Nov. 7, in ballast to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Hurd, Nassau, N. P., Nov. 18, with mdse. to P. T. Montell & Sons.

KIRKPATRICK'S HARD FATE.

Stabbed in the Arm and Robbed of a Big Turkey.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 22.—Isaac Kirkpatrick, colored, is in the hospital to-day, with two stab wounds in his left arm. He won a big turkey last night in a raffle, and started for home with the turkey swung on his shoulder.

He was whistling one of Sousa's marches and keeping step to the music, when two men confronted him and called upon him to hand over all the money he had with him. Although he had less than $1.50 in cash, he thought it worth while to fight his assailants.

Probably he would have beaten them off if he had fought from the beginning with both hands, instead of clinging to his turkey with one hand and giving and parrying blows with the other. Eventually he dropped his turkey and struck out with right and left, but he was pretty well exhausted, and his assailants had gained an advantage over him which encouraged them to keep on with their attack.

The end came when one of them took out a knife and stabbed Kirkpatrick twice in the arm. The negro overpowered, his assailants turned his pockets inside out and took possession of his money. That not being enough to satisfy them, they also seized upon the turkey. Kirkpatrick soon after became unconscious and lay on the ground, until, an hour later, he was found by some railroad men, who summoned the ambulance, in which he was taken to the hospital.

The loss of his turkey troubles Kirkpatrick more than his wounds and his financial loss. He had planned a big surprise for his wife. He intended to leave the turkey on the kitchen table and let his wife find it in the morning.

To the question he knew she would ask him, "Did you fetch it home, Isaac?" he meant to answer: "Me fetch it home! I never set eyes on him afore this minute, s'help me George Washington."

Shot Dead by His Nephew.

MASSILLON, Ala., Nov. 22.—A sensational shooting occurred here yesterday. John S. Campbell, quite a prominent citizen, had been drinking, and was intoxicated when he went home, where he found dinner was not ready. He became infuriated, and commenced beating his sister, who kept house for him. His nephew, William Spencer, a sixteen-year-old boy, grabbed up his uncle's pistol, which was on his bed, ran to his aunt's assistance, and putting two bullets through Campbell's body, killed him.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Dean Sage of Albany is at the Waldorf.

—Mayor Hazen S. Pingree of Detroit is at the Murray Hill.

—Major Gen. O. O. Howard and family are at the Buckingham.

—Ex-Senator Algernon S. Paddock of Nebraska is at the Park Avenue.

—C. K. Lord, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is at the Hoffman.

—Commander John Schouler, United States Navy, and Chandos Stanhope of England are at the Albemarle.

—Gen. Benjamin Le Fevre of Ohio and State Senator J. H. Cochran of Pennsylvania are at the Windsor.

—Ex-Congressmen William D. Bynum of Indiana and William Whiting of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Senator Thomas H. Carter and Martin Maginnis of Montana and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mansfield are at the Holland.

—Charles W. Smith of Columbus, Ohio; J. O. Coffer of Washington, and Charles G. Hutzler of Baltimore are at the Grand.

—W. J. Conway of Milwaukee, L. L. Thompson of Washington, and W. E. Caleff of Albany are at the Westminster.

—John W. Moore of Boston, S. P. Lawrence of New-Haven, and George B. Sennett of Youngstown, Ohio, are at the Savoy.

—Charles Counselman of Chicago, Charles R. Watson of Columbus, Ohio, and Henry Tod of Youngstown, Ohio, are at the Gilsey.

—George F. Magrane and B. F. Neilson of Boston, O. P. Moore of Cleveland, and J. Elwell Smith of Chicago are at the Marlborough.

—F. J. Carlisle of Richmond, Va.; W. C. Larned of Chicago, Samuel Hunt of Cincinnati, and A. S. Munn of Rochester are at the Plaza.

—J. L. Lawrence and J. B. Chastain of Baltimore, A. B. Lambert of St. Louis, Charles L. Nelson of Chicago, and W. A. Findlay of Albany are at the Imperial.

—Charles H. Willis of Buffalo, J. L. Crowell of Providence, M. A. Ferris, Henry A. Phillips, and W. L. Nichols of Boston, and Walter J. Green of Utica are at the Manhattan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Ambach, Burgunger & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

—J. E. Bird & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, silks; St. Denis Hotel.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. A. Fitzsimmons, dry goods; 120 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

—Eckman & Vetsbury, Savannah, Ga.; J. A. Askew, cloaks and notions, 34 Thomas Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Hertle, cabinet hardware, 104 Worth Street; Stuart House.

—Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

—Healy, R., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; R. Healy, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; L. Henderson, silks; Hoffman House.

—Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. G. Hutzler, cloaks and boy's clothing, 60 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

—B. Loewenstein & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Folz, prints and ginghams, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; E. C. Hensgen, laces, 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Seaton, Perry, Washington, D. C.; J. O. Coffer, laces; Grand Hotel.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; A. T. Munn, domestics, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Silvey, John, & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Dougherty, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Ullman Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. Ullman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

—Waterbury, J. M., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

W. Grayson Mann.

Judge W. Grayson Mann died Saturday at his home, in Chicago, aged sixty-four years. He was a distinguished man of letters, a linguist, lawyer, and diplomat, but had been long in private life. His father, A. Dudley Mann, negotiated the first reciprocity treaty for the United States as First Assistant Secretary of State under President Buchanan. His father was the first diplomatic Commissioner of the Confederacy to the European powers, being accredited to thirty-nine German principalities. Judge Mann was his father's companion and interpreter during that time. During the last years of his life, Judge Mann was engaged in writing his father's memoirs, which were published recently. He was born on the family estate in Virginia.

Frederick O. Burhans.

Frederick Ocborn Burhans died Saturday at Warrensburg, N. Y., of heart failure. He was born in that place in 1831. He was actively engaged in the tanning business, which he carried on extensively in Warren County for twenty years. He retired from business fifteen years ago, after having amassed considerable wealth. He was much interested in politics, although he never would accept an office. Although he was a stanch Democrat, he voted the Republican ticket for McKinley this year.

He was Warden and Vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Cross at Warrensburg, and was instrumental in the building of the new church, which was dedicated by Bishop Doane last year. He was a Director in the Glens Falls Bank. For the past twelve years he had been accustomed to spend his Winters in this city, at the Buckingham

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 55 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 287 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company
AND
Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.
Under Plan and Agreement Dated December 14, 1895.
23 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
November 6, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of First, Second, or Third Preference Income bonds, Deferred Income bonds, or Stock of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before November 26, 1896, make payment of all such assessments due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest upon the amount thereof from the several dates when such assessments were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of such bonds or stock deposited, will, upon November 26, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to be parties to the said Plan and Agreement, or to be entitled to any benefit thereunder or in the securities deposited or assessments paid, and will without right of redemption absolutely forfeit their bonds or stock deposited, together with any part of the assessments paid. In every such case the Managers may sell such bonds and stock deposited, and all right in the cash theretofore paid in respect thereof, or the new securities which may be issued in respect thereof, to any purchaser paying such amount as the Managers may determine, and the proceeds thereof will be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan, and as a reserve for the uses of the New Company, in the discretion of the Managers.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of J. S. Morgan & Co., London.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.
New-York, Philadelphia, and London,
November 6, 1896.

Referring to our circular of May 6, 1896, notice is hereby given that after November 26, 1896, no further deposits of the above-described bonds and stocks will be received under the plan of reorganization.

Deposits will be received up to that date, but only on payment of the assessments in full, with six per cent. interest from the dates when the several installments were due and payable, and a penalty of

$20.00 per $1,000 General Mortgage Bond and First, Second, or Third Preference Income Mortgage Bond;
$1.00 per share of Stock;
.50 per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

New-York City
3½ %
Gold Bonds.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
MATURING 1911 TO 1927.
FOR SALE BY
Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Nassau & Pine Sts. No. 27-29 Pine St.

CELLULOID STOCK.
UNION TYPEWRITER SECURITIES.
AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS' SECURITIES.
GUARANTEE TRUST STOCK.
UNITED STATES TRUST STOCK.
CENTRAL TRUST STOCK.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 5 BROAD ST.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

So much is heard in Wall Street to the effect that the stock market has gone to pieces, and is hopelessly beyond recovery, that the impression is almost general that prices show grave shrinkage. Yet, as was pointed out in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, the facts are not at all what the professional wailers are so zealously proclaiming.

***

Here is a table that boasting bears and weak-kneed bulls can both find interest in —a table showing where quotations were when Major McKinley was nominated, where they were on the day before election, and where they closed on Saturday last:

	McKinley. Nominated.	Day Before. Election.	Last Saturday.
Am. Cotton Oil pf	54¾	57	55
Am. Sugar Refining Co	122⅝	118¼	116⅝
Am. Sugar Refining Co. pf	104	101½	102
At. T. & S. F., all instlm't pd.	14⅞	15¼	14⅞
A., T. & S. F. pf	21½	24½	24¼
American Tobacco Co	65	78⅛	76¼
Baltimore & Ohio	18½	16⅞	17½
Central of New-Jersey	107	105	106⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	16	17	16⅝
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	15	16¼	18¾
Chicago & Northwestern	104	102¾	104½
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	79½	77¾	78⅝
Chicago Gas	67⅞	72¼	75¾
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	78½	76	75⅞
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	71⅞	67½	69½
Clev., C., C. & St. Louis	33¼	28½	30
Consolidated Gas	159	150	146¼
Delaware & Hudson Canal	126	125	127⅝
General Electric Co	32¾	30	32⅛
Lake Erie & Western pf	71⅝	66	72
Laclede Gas of St. Louis	23½	26	27
Louisville & Nashville	51⅞	48½	50
Manhattan Consol	103⅝	95	96⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11¾	12½	13½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	26	26⅝	29
Missouri Pacific	24¼	23¼	22⅜
National Lead pf	90	88½	91⅜
New-York, Ontario & Western	14½	14⅝	15⅝
New-York, Sus. & Western	9⅜	9	10⅜
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	21	25¼	27⅝
North American Co	5½	5¼	6¼
N. Pacific ctfs., all in. paid	•4⅜	•14⅜	•15½
N. Pacific pf., all in. paid	•14	•23⅛	•25⅜
Pacific Mail	25⅞	24	27
Phil. & R., tr. rc., all in. paid	15¼	12½	13½
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10⅜	10¾	10¼
Southern Pacific Co	19½	14¼	15⅝
Southern Rr. vot. trs. ctfs	9½	10	10¼
Souther Ry. pf., vot. trs. ctfs	29	28¼	29¼
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R	24	27⅛	28
Texas & Pacific	8½	8⅝	10
Union Pacific Tr. Co. ctfs	7¾	10½	10
U. S. Cordage Ct. Tr. Co. ctfs.	5¼	5¼	6
U. S. Cord. Co. Tr. Co. ctfs. pf.	10½	10	11⅝
U. S. Rubber Co	19½	20¼	25
U. S. Leather Co	9½	9⅝	10⅝
U. S. Leather Co. pf	63½	63½	66⅝
Wabash	7¼	7	7
Wabash pf	18	16½	16⅝
Western Union Telegraph	86¼	85	86¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10	7¼	8¼

•First in. paid. †All in. paid. ‡Second in. paid.

***

From the middle of June, when McKinley was nominated, there has been up to date incessant attack upon market values. A vast deal of sensationalism has been hipodromed—threats of National repudiation and foreign wars, with multitudinous other desperate distresses. And the result is—what? Study the table. Ample suggestiveness is in it.

***

Sugar Trust stock since Nov. 2 (after bitter attacks unprecedented since 1893) is down almost a whole point and a half.

Atchison has whirled downward just ⅝.

Burlington from 77¾ has been sheared to 78⅝, and incidentally has paid a dividend meantime.

Rock Island from 67½ has changed to 69½.

St. Paul's panic has resulted in a tumble away down from 76 to 75⅞.

Northwest has flopped from 102¾ to 104½.

Chicago Gas bears have hammered the quotation of 72¼ into 75¾.

Louisville and Nashville from 48½ has been rammed and jammed to 50.

Manhattan from 95 is in dreadful shape at 96⅞.

Susquehanna and Western's demoralization shows in a change from 25¼ to 27⅝.

Pacific Mail was 24, is 27.

Western Union's direful decline is from 85 to 86¾.

Just a few panic samples, these.

***

It is upon the warrant of this record of official Stock Exchange quotations that THE TIMES yesterday said:

"Ejaculatory bear enthusiasm, measured by the facts, is hardly the mark of cool judgment. It is true that the bear contingent has been aggressive; it is true that interests normally identified with the long side of the security market have held aloof, apparently willing, if not anxious, to see quotation declines; it is true that some liquidation has been induced; it is true that factors helpful to values have been discredited, and that intervening obstacles have been much magnified; it is true that we have had, ever since election day, a vigorous campaign without organized opposition; it is true that all the arts of manipulation, all the petty devices, all the cheap tricks, have been on the side of attempted demoralization. But equally true is the fact that demoralization attempted has not been accomplished."

***

Last week's bear activity resulted in extensions of the short interest to the point where it threatens to be unwieldy. Quotations have been hammered on sales of short stocks. Long stocks sold have been comparatively of insignificant volume. Long stocks do not have to be bought back. Short stocks do.

***

Following are net changes in both stocks and bonds for last week of 1 per cent. or over—many more declines than advances, and some of them substantial, which makes all the more significant the net results that have been wrought by all the excited professional bear campaigning stretching far back:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Consol. Gas	3¼	St. P., M. & M.	1½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	1⅝	Minn. Iron	5¼
Am. Cotton Oil	2	Mo. Pacific	1⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf	2⅝	Mo., K. & Tex	1
Am. Sug. Refs	2½	Nat. Linseed Oil	3
Am. Sug. R. pf	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	2½
Am. Tobacco	4½	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	1¼
Am. Tobacco pf	1⅞	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	1¼
Ann Arbor	1	Nor. Pac. pf., all in pd	1⅝
At., Top. & S. F., all in. pd	1¼	Nor. Pac. pf., wh. iss.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	Or. R. & N., all in. pd	1
Bay State Gas	2½	Nor. Pac. pf.	1
Can. Southern	1	Pullman Car	2⅝
Chicago Gas	2½	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1⅝
Chi. & Northwest	1½	Southern Pacific	1⅞
Chi., Bur. & Qy	3	Southern Ry. pf	2⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Tenn. Coal & I.	2⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2¼	Union Pacific	1⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3⅛	U. S. Cordage	1½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1	U. S. Cord. pf.	2¼
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2	U. S. Cordage gtd.	3¼
Gen. Electric	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Ill. Steel Co.	4	Wabash pf.	1⅞
Iowa Central	1	West. Union Beef	2
Iowa Central pf.	2¼	West. Union	1⅝
Long Island	6¼	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1¼
Louis. & Nash	2⅛		
Manhattan	2⅝		

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Balt. & O. 1st, P. B.	1½	Morris & Essex 1st	2
Buff., R. & P. gen.	1	Or. Imp. con. 5s	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	1½	Or. R. & N. con. 5s, t. r.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1	Peo. Gas, Chi. 1st	2
L. E. & W. 1st	2½	P., D. & E. 1st, Ev. Div.	1
Long Dock 6s	1	Pitts. & W. 1st	1½
L., N. A. & C. 1st	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st, t.r.	2⅝
L. N. A. & C. gen.	2	Wabash 1st, D. & C.	1
Mid. of N. J. 1st	2½		

BONDS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1¼	Nor. Pac. con.	2
Ann Arbor 1st	1	N. P., Cal., tr. nts.	2½
At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	1¼	Nor. Pac. imp., W. 1	1
A. T. & S. F. adj.	1⅝	Nor. Pac. prior lien 4s. W. I.	1⅝
Brook. Elev. 1st	1	Or., S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	2¼
Cent. Pacific 6s, '98.1	1	Peoria & East. 1st	3
Ches. & O. gen. 4½	1	R., W. & O. con.	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1	St. L. Southw. 1st	2½
Col. Mid. 1st 6s	1¼	St. P. 1st, C. & M. R. 5s	1
Col. Mid. con.	1	San. A. & A. P. 4s	1
Con. Gas, Chi. 1st	1	South. Ry. 5s	2½
Den. & R. G. 4s	1¼	Texas Pacific 2d	1⅞
Den. & R. G. 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	6
D., M. & M., 1 g.	2½	U. P., D. & G. 5s	2⅝
E. T., V. & G. con.	1⅝	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	2
Erie gen. lien	1	Wabash 2d	1¼
Evan. & T. H. 1st	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1½
Iron Mt. gen.	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	8½
Kan. & Tex 2d	3		
Mo. Pac. con.	1½		
Nor. Pac. 1st	1¼		

***

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Nov. 23, '95.
American Cotton Oil	16	14⅛	19
American Spirits Mfg.	14⅞	12¼	—
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	32¾	29	—
American Sugar Refineries	119½	110¼	99¼
American Sugar Refineries pf.	102	101⅛	99
American Tobacco	78⅝	75¾	83½
American Tobacco pf.	102	100	100¾
Ann Arbor pf.	25	24	..
At., Topeka & S. F., all in. pd.	16	14⅜	16¾
At., Topeka & S. F. pf.	26	24½	25½
Atlantic & Pacific	1	⅞	⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	18	17½	56¼
Bay State Gas	14¾	9½	23½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21⅝	21	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	96	95½	..
Canada Southern	49	48¾	54¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	16¼	18½
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	82⅝	78¼	84½
Chicago Gas	78	75⅜	62⅜
Chicago Great Western	6	5¼	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	78	75¾	74⅜
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	120⅞	120¼	127½
Chicago & Northwestern	106	104½	105¾
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72½	69¼	74⅝
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	32	30	41
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	85	85	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	1¾	1½	4
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27¾	26	31
Col. & Hocking Coal, 3d in. pd.	4¼	4	..
Col., Hocking Val. & Toledo	19⅞	18¾	20½
Consolidated Gas Company	167	162	148
Delaware & Hudson	128⅞	126½	129
D., Lack. & Western	157⅜	157⅛	167⅛
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	45	45	44¾
Erie	16⅝	16	..
Erie 1st pf.	37⅜	37¼	..
Erie 2d pf.	22½	22½	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	63¾	62¾	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	32¼	32¼	..
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	45½	44½	..
Flint & Pere Marquette	13⅝	13⅝	..
General Electric	34½	32½	30½
Great Northern pf.	120	120	118
Illinois Central	95½	95½	97½
Illinois Steel Co	56	52	77
Iowa Central	8⅞	8½	10
Iowa Central pf.	30	30	34½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	7	..
Laclede Gas	28¼	26⅝	23
Lake Erie & Western	19¼	19	22
Lake Erie & Western pf.	73	72	73⅝
Lake Shore	152	151½	149⅞
Long Island	62¼	59⅞	83
Louisville & Nashville	52	49⅜	52½
Louis., New-Albany & Chicago	1¼	1¼	9½
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	4	2⅞	26½
Manhattan Con	100¼	96¼	100
Metropolitan Traction	114	107¾	111½
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	59	59	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20	20	23
Minnesota Iron	63	61	69⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14⅜	13½	13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	29⅞	28½	29¼
Missouri Pacific	24¼	22½	29⅜
Mobile & Ohio	23	23	..
National Lead Company	27¼	26	30½
National Lead Company pf.	92⅜	90½	91⅝
National Linseed Oil	16	16	23
National Starch 2d pf.	24½	24½	..
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	105	107¼
New-York Central	95½	95	99⅜
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	13½	13	13½
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	28½	..	..
New-York, Sus. & Western	11	10½	10⅞
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	28½	27⅝	31⅝
Norfolk & Western, all in. pd.	12¾	12½	..
Norfolk & West. pf., all in. pd.	19	18½	..
North American	5¾	5¼	4⅞
Northern Pacific, all in. pd.	16¼	15	..
Northern Pacific pf., all in. pd.	27	25⅜	..
Northern Pacific pf., wh. iss.	36	34	..
Ontario & Western	16¼	15⅝	15¼
Oregon Ry. & Nav., all in. pf.	21	21	..
Pacific Mail	28⅜	26	30½
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	3	3	4½
Phila. & Read., all in. pd.	31½	29¾	..
P., C., C. & St. Louis	15	15	18
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	..	..	53
Pullman Palace Car Company	159½	157½	..
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	5	6¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11⅞	10¾	12
Standard Gas	85	83	..
Standard Gas pf.	108	108	..
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	112½	111¼	..
St. Paul & Omaha	43	42	41⅞
Silver bullion certificates	65¼	65⅛	..
Southern Pacific	16⅝	15⅝	21⅜
Southern Railway	10⅞	10¼	10⅜
Southern Railway pf.	31⅞	29¼	33⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30⅞	28	32½
Texas Pacific	10⅜	9⅞	8⅝
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	6⅝	6½	..
Union Pacific	11	9⅝	8⅜
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3	3	4½
United States Cordage	7	6	6¾
United States Cordage pf.	13¼	11⅝	13½
United States Cordage gtd.	27⅞	23⅝	27
United States Express	44½	44½	..
United States Leather	11⅝	10⅜	10¼
United States Leather pf.	68	66¼	66
United States Rubber	25½	23½	35⅝
United States Rubber pf.	82	80	92¼
Wabash	7⅝	7	7½
Wabash pf.	18¼	16⅜	18⅞
Western Union Beef	7	6	..
Western Union Telegraph	88⅝	86⅜	87½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9½	8¼	14
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	34⅝	33¾	41⅞
Wisconsin Central	3	3	4½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 2½@4 per cent., with the average of loans about 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates 4⅝@5 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names not so well known.

The Bank of England gained £213,942 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 52.40, became 52.53. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 3,978,000f. in gold and 2,724,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange quiet. Posted rates, $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾@$4.86 for demand, $4.86¼@$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks, at 94½ and 95¼@95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70@75c premium. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—75c premium.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The rate of discount during the past week for three-months' bills was 3¾ per cent., and for thirty-day bills 3¼ per cent. Some gold was shipped to Russia. Silver was unchanged. The stock markets were inactive. The decline in mining securities depressed the others. The market for American railroad securities was disappointing, owing to reports of traffic, which has not yet responded to the reported industrial revival. The declines were: Atchison, Tope and Santa Fé preferred and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific ordinary, each 1¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Louisville and Nashville and Northern Pacific, each 1½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common, Union Pacific, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, each 1¼; New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Norfolk and Western, each 1; Central Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande common, each ¾, and Illinois Central, ½.

NO DOUBT IN THE SITUATION.

Mr. H. H. Porter of Chicago, who is probably identified with as many Western financial and corporative interests as any other man in the United States, asked by a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES for his opinion of the general business outlook, said:

"The prospect for widespread and general improvement is excellent. Everything is pointing one way. The election has settled the doubt and apprehension that has been hanging over the country for a long time past. It was the crisis and it was well met and well overcome. We are now on a solid foundation of confidence, and all natural influences are pushing in one direction—toward improvement.

"We are now at the bottom of a long depression. In 1893 we were at the top. Since then we have had a gradual decline. The bottom has been reached. We are going no further down. We are going to travel the upward road again. But we did not come steadily down. There were reactions and periods of improvement. So we will have reactions and periods of depression on the upward road—depressions that will be natural and small when compared with the improvement.

"There can be no doubt about the restoration of confidence and the general belief in coming better times. There is every indication of a business revival and a marked improvement in trade. We do not want a boom—that would mean subsequent disaster. But we do want, and we are going to get, a natural, gradual improvement that will be far-reaching in its effects.

"As to railroad business, increased earnings will be the natural result of activity and improvement in trade. I expect to see the railroads do very much better in the future. But, in my opinion, we are never going to see any real, stable betterment in that line until our Inter-State Commerce laws are amended to suit conditions. And this will affect not only the railroads, but general business. Any hampering of railroads means a hampering of business. And until we have the hampering done away with—until the railroads know just what they can do—we will not see enough confidence among them to go ahead with the improvements so necessary to them and so beneficial to the country.

"Railroads must be allowed to make contracts with each other that will be binding in law, provided they are for the general good. They must be allowed to regulate their business and make arrangements with shippers in their own way. For when you put on restrictions and regulations that compel the roads to maintain high tariffs in order to make money, you strike not so much at the road as you do at the people. In order to strike one man who owns a road you strike one hundred who use it.

"Some legislation to this end is necessary to allow our internal commerce to improve as it should. How soon it will come is impossible to predict. But some day the people will learn that laws restricting the railroads are the reasons for high freights. Then we will have a change.

"Reverting again to the outlook for business. I repeat that it is excellent. We have confidence at home and abroad; we have natural conditions all in our favor and we have the resources that are the basis of national prosperity. We are going to see a long period of improvement—gradual and steady, without the undue haste that would mean disaster."

THE NORTHWESTERN OUTLOOK.

Gen. John H. Bryant, President of the Seattle and Northern Railroad, and who is in touch with the financial and industrial situation in the Northwest, says, regarding the outlook for business improvement:

"The crisis we have just passed through and its outcome will prove to be one of the greatest possible benefits to the Northwestern part of the United States. Not only has the business world been relieved of a great burden, and not only is there a prospect of new capital coming into the Northwest from the East, but the foreign trade—the commerce with Japan and China and the far East—has been given a great impetus.

"Up in Washington the people have not felt the ill effects of the business depression as acutely as it has been felt in other parts of the country. Of course, there has been prostration and everything has hesitated so far as improvement was concerned. But the natural resources of that section and the comparative independence of its people as to their supplies have prevented the general embarrassment felt elsewhere. Nor was the period of depression of as long duration as in the Eastern country. The business depression which followed the Baring panic, which was felt in the East in 1890 and 1891, did not seriously affect the Northwest until 1893.

"For these reasons, our quarter of the country has not had so much to complain of. But our progress was stopped, and the building up of the country delayed. The general and widespread prostration and inactivity was a barrier. Now that has been swept away, and there is every reason to believe that the advance will be resumed.

"I look for vast improvement in every line of business and industry. In the few days that have elapsed since the election, we have had indications of the coming revival. Enterprises, long delayed, are taking on new life. There is prospect of a good demand for our lumber for export; also for our flour. The coal mines are making preparations to meet increased demands. I think Eastern capital will come into the Northwest for investment in our enterprises, and will give impetus to our new industries.

"Altogether, the outlook is decidedly bright. There will be no boom. The improvement will be steady and gradual, and of long duration. I believe we are entering a period of great prosperity, not for the Northwest alone, but for the whole country."

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $5,801,650. The banks now hold $29,305,575 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $9,553,400, an increase in specie of $4,206,500, an increase in legal tenders of $7,079,600, an increase in deposits of $21,937,800, and a decrease in circulation of $167,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Nov. 21, '96.	Nov. 14, '96.	Nov. 23, '95.
Loans	$454,962,000	$445,408,600	$492,711,600
Specie	76,175,400	71,968,900	66,284,600
Legal tenders	72,204,000	65,124,400	84,603,000
Net deposits	476,295,300	454,357,500	525,170,600
Circulation	20,331,900	20,449,100	13,956,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Nov. 21, '96.	Nov. 14, '96.	Nov. 23, '95.
Specie	$76,175,400	$71,968,900	$66,284,600
Legal tenders	72,204,000	65,124,400	84,603,000
Total reserve	$148,379,400	$137,093,300	$150,887,600
Reserve required against deposits	119,073,825	113,589,375	131,292,650
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$29,305,575	$23,503,925	$19,594,950

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$29,305,575	1891	$13,322,750
1895	19,594,950	1890	89,750
1894	66,927,600	1889	1,485,200
1893	70,635,175	1888	12,311,575
1892	4,560,925	1887	6,664,400

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Nov. 19, 1896	£35,678,937	.....
Nov. 21, 1895	41,540,043	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Nov. 19, 1896	77,260,503	£49,248,530
Nov. 21, 1895	78,178,682	49,282,882
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Nov. 19, 1896	28,134,667	14,067,333
Nov. 21, 1895	30,967,530	15,012,470
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Nov. 19, 1896	3,049,000	12,567,000
Nov. 21, 1895	22,726,000	12,878,000
SPAIN.		
Nov. 19, 1896	8,528,000	9,651,000
Nov. 21, 1895	8,004,000	10,830,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Nov. 19, 1896	2,635,000	6,721,000
Nov. 21, 1895	4,165,000	6,776,000
BELGIUM.		
Nov. 19, 1896	2,659,333	1,829,667
Nov. 21, 1895	2,744,000	1,372,000
Total last week	£185,386,440	£93,584,530
Week ended Nov. 12	184,645,009	93,488,753
Corresponding week last year	188,325,255	96,151,352

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅛@65½. Sales of 50,000 ounces made during the week at 65¼@65½, with the last sale at 65½, an advance of ⅝.

Commercial price of bar silver, ¼c higher, at 65c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars ½c higher at 50⅝@51⅝c.

Bar silver in London, 29 5-16d per ounce, an advance of ⅛d.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $78,943,075, and the exports for the same period, $50,889,043. The net imports, therefore, have been $28,104,032. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $55,569,485; in 1894, $66,379,847, and in 1893, $19,207,107.

RANGE OF THE WEEK'S PRICES.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Saturday, Nov. 14:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
American Cotton Oil	16	14⅝	15	..
Am. Spirits Mfg.	14¾	12¾	13	+ ¼
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32¾	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	119½	116¼	116⅞	− 2½
American Tobacco	78⅝	75¾	76¼	− 4½
Atch., Topeka & S. F.	16	14⅜	14⅞	− 1½
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	26	24½	24¼	− 2½
Baltimore & Ohio	18	17½	17⅝	− ½
Bay State Gas	14¾	9½	10⅜	− 3½
Canada Southern	49	48¾	49	− 1
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	16¼	16⅝	− ⅞
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	82⅝	78¼	78⅝	− 3
Chicago Gas	78	75⅜	75¾	− 2½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	78	75¾	75⅞	− 2½
Chicago & Northwestern	106	104½	104½	− 1½
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	72⅛	69¼	69½	− 2½
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	32	30	30	− 2½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27⅜	26	27⅛	+ ⅝
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	19⅝	18¾	18⅝

TIED FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Park and Stoddart Score 80 in Richmond Country Club Golf Match.

The golfers of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, did not allow either the football enthusiasm of the day or the unfavorable condition of the weather to interfere with them Saturday. They adhered strictly to golf, and most of the best players in the club turned out to compete for the George Hunter Gold Medal. This medal is the championship emblem, and is to be played for annually. When one member has won it three times, it will become his property.

The first contest was held last year, and was won by Albert E. Paterson, well known as a cricketer. Saturday he had to resign the honors to an abler golfer, but just who the champion will be must, for a few days, remain a matter of doubt. James A. Park and L. B. Stoddart are tied. Their scores were 80 each, and the tie will probably be played off this week. Park is Captain of the golf team, and did excellent work in his first nine holes, doing them in 43 strokes, while Stoddart took 45. The tables were turned in the next nine holes, Stoddart taking 44 and Park 46. The next best score was 87 strokes by George E. Armstrong, and Paterson followed this with 90. Eight men turned in their scores for this event.

Another tournament also was held for the benefit of the golfers in the club whose handicaps are 10 strokes or over. None under this limit could compete. The ten-handicap man was then, for convenience, marked at scratch in the contest, and the others at figures just ten less than their regular handicaps. The prize was a handsome silver trophy given by E. Beckett. It was won by Vincent Hockmeyer with a net score of 96.

The players in the championship contest and their scores were:

James A. Park	43	46	89
L. B. Stoddart	45	44	89
G. E. Armstrong	46	51	97
A. E. Paterson	47	52	99
Otto Hockmeyer	49	52	101
Edward Beckett	49	53	102
J. R. Chadwick	52	52	104
C. T. Stout	48	59	107

The players and results in the Beckett handicap match were:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
V. Hockmeyer	101	5	96
F. N. Saunders	104	5	99
J. E. G. Higgins	105	5	100
C. N. Donelli	103	5	98
W. S. Collander	111	4	107
T. S. H. Simpson	111	5	106
E. H. Outerbridge	125	6	119
O. K. Williams	133	7	126
H. M. Baldwin	133	15	118

CUP FOR COMPANY K.

Won the Officers' Trophy at the Twenty-third's Games.

The tenth indoor games of the Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association were witnessed by a large and fashionable gathering at the armory, in Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, Saturday evening. Company K's young men were easy winners of the Officers' Cup, a beautiful trophy, which is now the company's property, it having been won by its representatives three times. Forman of Company K broke the indoor record (his own) for the high jump, doing 5 feet 8¼ inches. Good music added to the enjoyment of the programme. The summaries follow:

One-Mile Bicycle Race for Novices.—W. R. French, Company K, first; C. J. Walker, Company K, second; G. W. Price, Company F, third. Time—2:43 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—William Du Bois, Company K, (scratch,) first; C. R. Carhart, Company A, (10 feet,) second; W. G. Dann, Company F, (11 feet,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Half-Mile for Novices.—G. E. Rollins, Company A, first; R. D. Hatfield, Company D, second; W. S. Doscher, Company K, third. Time—2:21 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—F. R. Coffin, Company A, (10 yards,) first; J. H. Green, Jr., Company H, (scratch,) second; J. T. Kutz, Company D, (scratch,) third. Time—5:09.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—E. Codet, Company K, (6 yards,) first; C. R. Carhart, Company A, (7 yards,) second; A. C. Porter, Company H, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:25 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Championship.—E. C. Barnum, Company K, first; N. W. Price, Company F, second; E. P. Johnson, Company F, third. Time—5:55.

220-Yard Dash for Novices.—C. Brown, Company K, first; G. Burnett, Company F, second; William A. Towner, Company A, third. Time—0:26 3-5.

Half-Mile Walk, Handicap.—J. H. Bogardus, Company F, (25 seconds,) first; B. Hegeman, Company F, (30 seconds,) second. Time—4:08.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—William Du Bois, Company K, first; W. G. Dann, Company F, second; H. F. Hatfield, Company F, third. Time—0:32 1-5.

Fifty-Yard Sack Race.—F. R. Coffin, Company A, first; H. F. Whitney, Company A, second; C. Brown, Company A, third. Time—0:14 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—E. Codet, Company K, (7 yards,) first; E. J. Harbordt, Company E, (1 yard,) second; W. G. Dann, Company F, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:55.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—W. F. Rollins, Company A, (scratch,) first; C. T. Kutz, Company D, (scratch,) second; E. W. Tinley, Company K, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:13 4-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—A. A. Forman, Jr., Company K, (scratch,) first, with 5 feet 8¼ inches; H. F. Whitney, Company A, (3 inches,) second, with 5 feet 5 inches.

Two-mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—E. C. Barnum, Company K, (20 yards,) first; W. R. French, Company K, (120 yards,) second; C. Sanford, Jr., Company K, (scratch,) third. Time—5:12 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—H. F. Whitney, Company A, (scratch,) first; F. B. Beckwith, Company D, (10 yards,) second; L. Brooks, Company G, (7 yards,) third; time—0:30 4-5.

Potato Race.—A. C. Porter, Company H, first; R. L. Scott, Jr., Company H, second; A. J. Zerbe, Company K, third.

Tug of War.—Twenty-third Regiment team versus the Fourteenth Regiment's team. The latter won by 3 inches.

Putting the 16-pound Shot, Handicap.—G. Burnett, Company F, (5 feet,) first, with a put of 31 feet 11½ inches; H. K. A. Onderdonk, Company B, (1 foot 6 inches,) second, with 24 feet 9 inches; H. F. Whitney, Company A, (3 feet,) third, with 32 feet 7 inches.

FOOTBALL PLAYED IN THE SNOW

Dartmouth Defeats Williams by a Score of 10 to 0.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 22.—Dartmouth won her fourth consecutive championship in football yesterday by defeating Williams 10 to 0. At 2:30 o'clock, the time for the game to be called, the gridiron was covered with two inches of snow. This disheartened the Dartmouth supporters somewhat, as Williams had a much heavier team, and it was supposed their line would be able to hold much better than Dartmouth's.

But Dartmouth grit and courage broke through the Williams line continually in the first half. In the second half, however, the Williams men braced up and held Dartmouth better. One of the features of the game was once when McCormack, who was running with the ball, fumbled it, and caught it again as it bounded from the ground, making several yards before being downed. In the first half, Eckstrom hurt his ankle so badly that he was requested to leave the game, but, with commendable pluck, refused and staid throughout the play. In the second half, Cavanaugh retired in favor of Boyle, and for Williams Ryan in favor of Whitney. The line-up:

Dartmouth.	Position.	Williams.
Kelley	Left end	Rutter
Putnam	Left tackle	Cony
Walker	Left guard	Lotz
Pillsbury	Centre	McGowan
Marshall	Right guard	Wright
Edwards	Right tackle	Lee
Cavanaugh	Right end	Chadwell
McCormick, (Capt.)	Quarter back	Ryan, (Capt.)
Eckstrom	Left half back	Denman
Crollius	Right half back	Draper
MacAndrews	Full back	Fifer

Mme. Scalchi Sang Three Times.

The name of Mme. Scalchi served to attract a large audience at the sacred concert given last evening in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Brooklyn, in aid of the church. The concert was given under direction of Paul Martin, organist of the church. With the exception of Mme. Scalchi, he was assisted mainly by members of the choir. Mme. Scalchi sang the following:

Aria	I'l Rendimi—Rossini
Romanza	Faust—Gounod
Rondo	Mignon—Thomas

Raided a Raines Law Club.

Eighteen young men, while playing billiards and drinking, were arrested in 807 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, and taken in two patrol wagons to the First Precinct Station House. The place was called the Belmont Club, though evidences of club life were wanting.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

Reliable Carpets. | are appreciated more and more. Lowest prices now.

LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a refined North German Protestant, with best references, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take charge of growing children. Call or write, Bischoff, De Kalb St. and Danube Av., Concord, S. I.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to find a situation for young woman she can highly recommend as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at 88 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing; willing and obliging; best city references. A. D., Box 201 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl for chamberwork and waiting; no objections to housework. 349 West 49th St., Kiernan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and PARLORMAID.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid and parlormaid, whom she will personally recommend. 4 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; best references. 844 3d Av., Armstrong's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her cook, whom she can recommend most highly in every respect; nearly five years' experience. Apply at 17 West 16th St.

COOK.—As first-class cook; five years' city references from last employer. Call or address 239 East 52d St., care Mrs. Sheehan; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; desserts, bread, and pastry; best references; in private family. M., 215 East 50th St.

COOK, &c.—By a trustworthy, capable young woman, Protestant, as good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; personal references. Milne, 88 East 114th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; would assist with washing; understands fancy and plain dishes; unexceptionable references. E. Butler, 179 East 111th St.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; private family; first-class reference; no objection to coarse washing; last employer can be seen. 125 East 27th St.

COOK, &c.—By active girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or general housework, or kitchenmaid; is willing and obliging; good reference. 312 East 33d St. Mrs. Sullivan.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands French, German, American cooking; personal reference. 132 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family. Call, for two days, between 10 and 12, at 85 West 17th St.

COOK.—By competent family cook; good baker; first-class city reference; city or country. Cook, 162 East 23d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as cook and laundress; best city reference. 138 East 28th St., Sexton's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook in small private family. 335 East 32d St. McDowall.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A lady desires to secure position for her dame de compagnie or visiting governess; perfect accent; agreeable personality; complete knowledge of her duties; personal references cheerfully given. A. C. O., 180 East 76th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By American woman, day's work of any kind; references. Dietz, 348 West 46th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young North German as nursery governess or lady's maid; able to converse in French and English. Mme. Picots, 363 7th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl for housework in a private family; good reference from last place. 126 West 45th St., basement.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in a small family; good reference. D. M., Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hair dresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; best city references. G. L., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best personal reference. 13 East 45th St., present employer's.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERWORK.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Call on Monday at present employer's, 111 West 13th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman by day as first-class laundress; very fine shirt ironer, cuffs, and collars; best city reference. 308 East 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; has lived with best city families; best reference. A. H., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist in chamberwork; in American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; highest of city references. Martin, 277 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by day, week, or month; housecleaning; highest city references. 321 East 24th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; highly recommended. Fancy store, 489 10th Av.

Nurses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young German lady, well educated, as nursery governess or lady's maid; understands sewing, fancy work, and household duties; willing and obliging. H. H., 781 Prospect Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German nursery governess; with growing children; understands well the caring for children; purest, correct German; unexceptionable references. "Hamburg," Times Up-town Office, 1,334 8d Av.

NURSE.—By experienced German Protestant; take entire charge of infant; best city reference; city or country. 212 East 14th St., basement.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; takes entire charge of baby; understands bringing up on bottle; three years' city reference. 414 West 51st St.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse; would not object to short distance in the country; highest reference from present employer. 28 West 11th St.

NURSE.—By a North German girl to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By an experienced German nurse to take care of one baby; two years' city reference. D. M., Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—Speaks French, German, English; good dressmaker; best references; to growing children. Mrs. Zibesart, 201 West 27th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID and CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes place for thoroughly experienced parlormaid and chambermaid; lived some time in families; can highly recommend her. A., 554 8d Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent woman as seamstress; day or week; present employer. Call, for two days, 11 East 63d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS — PARLORMAID—LAUNDRESS.—A lady going to Europe wants to find places for a very competenet waitress, a parlormaid, and laundress; personal reference can be given by appointment. Mrs. Stricker, 17 West 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as competent waitress in a private family; takes charge of the dining room; call fill a butler's place; best city reference. C. C., Box 143, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or chamberwork and sewing; city references. 207 East 69th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—Respectable woman will take ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing home; open-air drying; fluting; good laundress; best city references. Mrs. McNay, 417 West 56th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUSE—From Aix-les-Bain; would travel with invalid or attend ladies at their homes; knows all European baths. Mrs. Foster, 204 East 52d St.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few select customers at her home or out. Miss Villard, 103 West 14th St., second floor, Rooms 1 and 2.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Used to all kinds of stenographic work. Moderate Salary, 159 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEKEPER.—By a young man, 19; well recommended, good education, as bookkeeper or general office assistant; salary, $8 to $10; can speak German fluently. Mager, 427 East 15th St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family where second man is kept; first-class references; very tall; nice appearance; aged 35; slight knowledge in English; lady can be seen. Butler, 142 West 30th St., care Mrs. Bluze.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; highly recommended for his capacity, sobriety; willing, obliging; fifteen years' permanent references. J. L., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER, &c.—By butler and useful man; Frenchman; thoroughly competent; good valet; willing and obliging; good city recommendation. H. M., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler in private family; speaks French, Italian, and English; first-class reference. J. P., 108 East 86th St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av. Butler.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—As butler or second man in private family; can be well recommended; age, 27 years; height, 5 feet 10 inches; country preferred. G. L., 54 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—By a competent Swiss butler; speaks English fluently; highest personal testimonial from last employer. Edmund, Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman having good reference; knows his duties in all branches; strictly sober; willing and obliging. E. L., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; best of references furnished. Z. L., 273 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman, just arrived, as butler; age, 31; tall; 12 years' good references. D. D., 454 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Experienced; reliable; highly recommended; colored man; in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER, or SECOND MAN.—As valet; French; understands his duties; city references. N., 888 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Swede; has very best of references from first-class families. J., Stockholm Laundry, 205 East 50th St.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in first-class private family; best city reference. 18 East 38th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—English; can take full charge; wages, $70. Couple, 1,152 3d Av., stationery story.

BUTLER.—Swiss; thoroughly competent; good references from last employers. F. F., 207 East 45th St.

BUTLER.—English; good city reference; at liberty when suited; age, 38. C. E., 350 4th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Expert; English-trained; wages, $50. A. Scott, 329 72d St., parlor floor.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Age, 26; good careful driver; six years' best reference from last employer, and can be seen. J. F., care of Farrell, 402 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable married man; experienced driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Age, 35; first-class personal reference; English; can drive four or tandem. G. B., 167 West 53d St., care of J. Utting.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or UNDER GARDENER.—By a single man on a gentleman's place, and to make himself generally useful; understands all kinds of greenhouse work and the raising and forcing of vegetables; best of reference. Address, for one week, Edward Jordan, East Islip, L. I., Box 54.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Age, 29; height, 6 feet; long English references. J. B., 454 4th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By Frenchman; thoroughly understands housework; also waiting; willing and obliging. H. M., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands steam heaters, furnaces, pumps, electric bells, brasses, windows; highest recommendations. 1,276 Broadway, basement.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a colored man as waiter in a first-class private family; best of references. C. R., 20 Jones St.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—Care of gentleman's private house for Winter or longer by a respectable married woman, having held like position all Summer; breakfast and laundry for gentleman if required; best references. Mrs. Homer, 212 West 67th St.

FURNACES, SIDEWALKS, WINDOWS, AND housecleaning carefully tended by experienced married Englishman; references. Mortimer, 161 East 83d St.

YOUNG MAN (23) wishes to better himself; in down-town bank four years; would like to obtain position in broker's office; best possible references. G. L., Box 154 Times.

WOOD CARVING.—Wood carving wanted. Wood Carving, Box 178 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTIC SERVants. St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, 537 Congress St., Portland, Me., Nov. 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals for constructing gun displacements at Fort Constitution, N. H., will be received here until 3 P. M., Dec. 10, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. A. N. DAMRELL, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, New-London, Conn., November 23, 1896. Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging in New-Haven Harbor, Housatonic, Thames, and Mystic Rivers, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, December 28, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. SMITH S. LEACH, Capt., Engrs.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and building a crib bulkhead in Sherman's Creek, on the Harlem River, under Contract 554, and for furnishing about four thousand barrels of Portland cement, under Contract 555, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, November 24, 1896. For particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW-LONDON, Conn., November 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging in Cos Cob Harbor, Greenwich Harbor, Stamford Harbor, Five Mile River Harbor, Norwalk Harbor, and Bridgeport Harbor, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, December 17, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. SMITH S. LEACH, Capt., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Wilmington, Del., November 20th, 1896. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for dredging in harbor at Cape Charles City, Va., will be received here until noon, December 1, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. WM. F. SMITH, U. S. Agent.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals for constructing gun battery on Dutch Island, R. I., will be received here until 11 A. M., November 24, 1896, and then opened. Information furnished on application. D. W. LOCKWOOD, Major, Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 9 PLEASANT ST., Baltimore, Md., Nov. 10, 1896.—Proposals for building a steam vessel will be received until noon, Nov. 30, 1896, and then opened. For information apply to PETER C. HAINS, Col., Engrs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Moody and Sankey

IN COOPER UNION

To-day at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Overflow in Seventh Street M. E. Church, near Third Av., at 3 P. M.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET,

CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.

MEN'S CLASS COMMENCES MONDAY, DEC. 7.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.—Private lessons and private classes only in dancing.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WOODROW & LEWIS, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, December 1, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., at the Department of Docks, in the Board Room, Pier "A," Battery Place, North River, the right to fill in behind the bulkhead or river wall now built or to be built south of West 11th Street, North River.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 39th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

EXCURSIONS.

$8 to Niagara Falls

AND RETURN.

EXCURSION FOR THANKSGIVING

VIA

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

On all trains next WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1896. Trains leave New-York 9 A. M., 5:45, 7:30, and 8 P. M. Tickets good to return until November 27th, giving two entire days either at Buffalo or Niagara Falls.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. and to the creditors of the receivers of said company.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia:

Central Trust Company of New-York et al. vs. Richmond and Danville R. R. Company et al. } Consolidated Cause In Equity.

EXTRACT FROM DECREE.

"It is hereby ordered that all claims outstanding against the receiver of the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and all claims against the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, which are alleged to be prior or superior to the lien of the mortgage foreclosed, which mortgage bore date October 22, 1886, be filed with the Special Masters in Chancery, heretofore appointed in this cause, on or before the first day of December, 1896, and that on the failure of the holder of any such claim to file the same within said time, such claim or claims shall be denied the right of participating in the proceeds of the sale of the said road, and precluded from any right of payment against the said corporate property, or the purchasers of said property, or their assigns, and shall be forever barred; but this order shall not be in any manner applicable to the rights or claims of the Central Trust Company of New-York, one of the complainants herein, as trustee under the first mortgage on said property, dated October 5, 1874, or as trustee under the mortgage dated February 1, 1882, or as trustee under the equipment mortgages, or either of them, referred to in the decree of foreclosure and sale in this action.

"It is further ordered that said Special Masters M. F. Pleasants and Thomas S. Atkins, Esquires, shall give notice of the pendency of this order by publication three times a week for four weeks, commencing August 10, 1896, and once a week during the entire month of November, 1896, in some newspaper of general circulation, printed in the City of New-York, N. Y.; in the City of Baltimore, Md., in the City of Washington, D. C.; in the City of Richmond, Va.; in the City of Raleigh, N. C.; in the City of Columbia, S. C.; in the City of Atlanta, Ga.; in the City of Birmingham, Ala., and in the City of Columbus, Miss.

"NATHAN GOFF,

"United States Circuit Court.

"August 3, 1896."

Published in accordance with the above order, and pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, or its receiver, to file the same with the undersigned on or before the first day of December, 1896.

M. F. PLEASANTS,
THOS. S. ATKINS,
Special Masters.

Richmond, Va., August 8, 1896.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALFRED BARLOW, plaintiff, against MARGERITHA BARLOW, defendant.—Action to annul a marriage.—Summons.—Triable in New-York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New-York, Sept. 30th, 1896.

N. S. LEVY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 75 Ludlow Street, N. Y. City

To the defendant, Margeritha Barlow: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 4th day of November, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1896.

N. S. LEVY,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 75 Ludlow Street, New-York City. n9-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against MARGARET A. CROSBY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1887, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, as amended by an order of the Court entered in said office on the 22d day of October, 1896, which said judgment and order were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City and County of New-York, formerly in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, which on a certain map filed or intended to be filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, entitled, "Map of Property at Throggs Neck, Westchester Co., New-York, belonging to Silas M. Stilwell, Jr., Emilia N. Stilwell, and Fanny N. Stilwell, surveyed September, 1875, by Amerman & Ford of the City of New-York, City Surveyors," is distinguished as parcel marked one, (1) being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Schuyler Avenue, where it is intersected by the centre line of the Eastern Boulevard, running thence along said westerly line of Schuyler Avenue south twenty-two degrees forty-two minutes east, three hundred and seventy-seven feet; thence still along said westerly line of Schuyler Avenue south twenty-five degrees eight minutes east, three hundred and ninety-five feet; thence still along the said westerly line of Schuyler Avenue south twenty-six degrees forty-five minutes east, one hundred and eighty-one feet, to the division line between the parcels marked as Numbers One (1) and Three (3) on said map; thence along said division line south seventy-five degrees seven minutes west, four hundred and thirty-three feet two inches; thence north thirty-two degrees west, fifty-seven feet nine inches; thence south eighty-three degrees forty minutes west, five hundred and fifty-three feet six inches, to the land now or late of Waring; thence along said land of Waring north four degrees thirty-seven minutes west, three hundred and sixty-seven feet; thence still along said Waring's land north five degrees forty-five minutes west, two hundred and thirty-three feet six inches, to the centre line of the Eastern Boulevard; thence along said centre line of the Eastern Boulevard north fifty-nine degrees east, seven hundred and forty-four feet four inches; and thence still along said centre line north sixty-five degrees twenty-six minutes east, nineteen feet ten inches, to the westerly line of Schuyler Avenue, at the point or place of beginning.—Dated November 10th, 1896.

HENRY T. DYKMAN, Referee.

MILLER & BRIGGS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City. n16-2aw3wM&F&d9

AMSTERDAM AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—GILMAN COLLAMORE, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. SULLIVAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue distant twenty-five feet southerly from the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; thence running westerly part of the distance through a party wall and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly part of the distance through a party wall, and again parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred feet to the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly along said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 16th, 1896.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 280 Broadway, New-York City. n16-2aw3wM&F&D8

WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York. —ROBERT C. SANDS, plaintiff, vs. JOHN H. McGINN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1896, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the tenth day of December, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City of New-York, known and designated on a map of thirty-six lots made by R. Spencer, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, as lot Number sixty; Bounded southerly in front by Twenty-ninth Street; easterly by lot distinguished on said map as Number fifty-nine; northerly by lot distinguished on said map by Number forty-two, and westerly by lot sixty-one, the said lot containing in front and rear twenty-three feet five inches, and in length on each side ninety-eight feet nine inches, be same more or less; the easterly line of said lot being two hundred and eighty-three feet and three inches westerly from the westerly line of Seventh Avenue.—Dated New-York, November 18th, 1896.

JAMES J. GRADY, Referee.

SOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. n19-2aw3wTh&M&d10

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, New-York County.—HARRIET LAWSON, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of David Lawson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHARINE WILSON, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment, as follows: All and singular all those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Thirty-third Street, in the Twentieth (late Sixteenth) Ward of the City of New-York, adjacent to each other and taken together are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the said southerly side of Thirty-third Street distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said Thirty-third Street and the Tenth Avenue; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the said Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets; thence westerly along the same and parallel with said Thirty-third Street fifty feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said side of Thirty-third Street, and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which are designated and known on a map entitled "Map of lands belonging to the late New-York Chemical Manufacturing Company," dated New-York, March, 1850, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, as Lots Nos. 79 (seventy-nine) and 80, (eighty,) said premises lying in Section 3, in Block 704, on the land map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 26th, 1896.

ARTHUR D. WILLIAMS, Referee.

GEORGE W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 90 and 92 West Broadway, New-York City. n23-2aw3wM&W&d15

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SAMSON LICHAN and HENRY MORGENTHAU, as executors of the last will and testament of William J. Ehrich, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN C. HEGELEIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 23d day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point in the easterly line of Manhattan Avenue, distant seventeen feet and three inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street; thence running easterly and parallel with said street, and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Manhattan Avenue seventeen feet; thence westerly again parallel with said street and part of the distance through another party wall to the easterly line of said avenue seventy feet, and thence southerly along said easterly line of said avenue seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises commonly known as Number 122 (one hundred and twenty-two) Manhattan Avenue; together with the app

"SOWING AND REAPING"

MR. MOODY'S WARNING AGAINST "WILD OATS."

He Tells His Carnegie Hall Audience that Wrongdoing Will Bring Its Own Punishment—Night Address to Collegians.

Evangelist Moody's meetings attracted large crowds to Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, and the services in several respects marked the record-breaking period of the revival Mr. Moody is conducting in this city.

In all there were four meetings. The main one, which Mr. Moody himself conducted, was in the Music Hall. The crowd speedily filled this, and "overflow" services were held in the Central Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith is pastor, and Dr. MacArthur's Calvary Baptist Church. In the evening Mr. Moody had charge of another service in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Altogether, the crowds that attended these four services could not have numbered less than 7,000 persons.

The Music Hall meeting was scheduled for 2:30 P. M. Shortly after 1 o'clock the throngs began to gather. Most of them were women. The crowd grew and grew until it filled Fifty-seventh Street and stretched out into Seventh Avenue and far down toward Sixth Avenue.

The doors were opened at 2 o'clock. Ten minutes later they were closed. They were closed, not because all the standing room in the house was occupied, for it was not, but because the employes who attended the doors had got tired of keeping them open. At least, there was no other explanation. Word was passed along that the two churches were open, but that did not satisfy the crowd which was turned away from Mr. Moody's service. There was as much of a jam in the vestibule and about the front of the hall as there had been before the doors were opened.

The preliminary singing service was led by Mr. Sankey. After getting this part of the meeting started off, he left the hall and went to the church "overflow" service, and Mr. Moody took charge.

"There's too much head religion in the world," said he. "God's religion is of the heart; man's of the head. Where's yours?"

An ex-Governor's Prayer.

"Saved by Grace" was next sung. Mr. Moody then made announcements for the week. Meetings will be held just the same as last week in Cooper Union, at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Ex-Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania prayed, and Mr. Moody began. He said his text was all through the Bible.

"Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," he announced as his subject. He said it was no new doctrine. It was as old as the hills, and was fitted for all—the rich and the poor, the Jew and the Gentile, the Catholic and the Protestant.

"You don't need to go to a preacher to learn this doctrine," he said. "You can get it every morning out of your newspapers.

"You can see this all around you. A man expects to reap when he sows and what he sows. If I tell my boy to say to a neighbor who has called that I am not in when I am I put a lie in my boy's mouth, and it won't be six months before he'll lie to me.

"'That's a society lie,' you say. Why, there isn't a lying mother in the world but what hasn't lying children. A merchant who tells his clerk to say goods are all wool when they ain't can't expect that clerk to be honest with him.

"Sow lies and you reap them. Sow whisky and you reap drunkenness. The man who rents his premises to a whisky dealer is just as bad as the man who sells whisky. There is not a rumseller in the land who has been in the business twenty years and has not got a drunken son or brother or some other relative. I know a man who rented his property for a brothel, and one of his sons was ruined there. Sow brothels and you'll reap adultery."

The story of Jacob and Esau was related.

"Jacob got the worst of it," he said, and detailed some of the punishments visited upon Jacob, who, after working seven years to get Rachel as his wife, found at last that he had married the wrong woman.

"It took David but a short time to sin, but he was all his life suffering the consequences."

He spoke of David's sin with Uriah's wife, and the sin of murder which followed to cover it up, and David's subsequent lifelong troubles and penances, David reaped the fruit of his sins through Absalom.

"And let me say right here," he said, "I think the most infernal thing on earth to-day is the way the poor sinning woman is treated when she has been robbed of her virtue by some scoundrel. Cast out, ostracised, driven upon the streets, she is spurned by everybody, while the man, the author of her infamy, walks the streets a gentleman, and is received in society as such, and in the Church, even, as a Christian. My heart bleeds for that poor woman, and I say there is no punishment too great for the villain who betrays her. Man, I tell you, if you ruin another man's daughter, some man will ruin yours. I hear some one sigh. Thank God for it. If you have wronged any one, don't stop till you've made such reparation as you can.

"'Be not deceived. God is not mocked. Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap.' A bank defaulter will spend all his life trying to cover up his sin, and live in misery and die in disgrace at last. Why not stop, oh, man, when you've seen you've gone wrong, and confess your wrong? It may humiliate you, but it will save you at last.

Reaped as He Sowed.

"We shall reap what we sow. Don't talk to me about wild oats. It don't take long to sow them, but it lasts a lifetime to reap them. Sow the wind and you'll surely reap the whirlwind. You can't help it.

"I knew a man once who had a farm near Cleveland, Ohio. A railroad was run through it against his wish. One night a train was wrecked on the road. The man was convicted of murder and sent to prison for life. His property was divided up into city lots, and he became a rich man, but he spent his life in prison and died at last a convict. He was forty years reaping the result of one night's folly.

"And the result won't stop with you. You are going to reap more than you sow. David's punishment didn't end with himself, nor did Jacob's punishment end with himself. Their children suffered through many generations. That's one of the saddest features of it all.

"You all are sowing something, my friends. Wheat or tares? Which is it? Good seed or bad seed? Your harvest will be accordingly. If a man sows tares and expects to reap wheat, what do you think of him? A fit subject for the insane asylum, isn't he? A man who professes God and breaks the Sabbath and gets drunk will surely reap tares, and his children will go on reaping them.

"Young man, how do you spend your Sabbath? Do you go fishing, hunting, bicycle riding, and read the Sunday papers? Do you say the churches are old fogy, and the ministers no good? Do you say religion is all right for the women, but not the thing for the men? I'd like to see the family such a man would have. It will be a dark day for this Republic when we turn our Sabbath into a day of recreation. I tell you we can't live without the Sabbath and the Bible.

"How do you treat your parents, young man? Do you call your mother the old woman? I never in my life saw a young man treat his parents badly and turn out well. Come, young man, do you write to that dear mother as often as you ought, and tell her how you love her? Do you know when her birthday comes and send her a present? Are you going to send her a present this week? Oh, do you realize what she has done for you, and do you try to make her happy? I wouldn't give that [snapping his fingers] for your professions if you don't treat your parents well. I may be too strict with my children, but it's a mistake of the head and not of the heart.

"'But where does the doctrine of atonement come in?' you ask. 'The soul that sinneth it shall die.' 'The wages of sin is death.' That's the Bible.

"And God may forgive you your sins, but one of the worst punishments is that sometimes you cannot forgive yourself. Gough once said he never could forgive himself for one thing. I never asked him what it was, but I know. It was for his treatment of his mother. God forgave him, but he could never forgive himself."

Many of the audience were in tears when Mr. Moody stopped. Mr. Moody prayed and called for the "Spirit of God to descend with convincing and convicting power," and a hymn was announced.

"Just as I Am Without One Plea" was the hymn that was sung.

Mr. Moody made another short talk, and after more singing the meeting closed.

Dr. MacArthur preached in the Calvary Baptist Church, and the Rev. E. W. Bliss in the Central Presbyterian Church.

MOODY TO COLLEGE STUDENTS.

He Warns the Young Men of the Evil of the World.

Mr. Moody talked to college men at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church last night. His congregation, composed almost entirely of students, filled the church to overflowing long before the 8 o'clock meeting hour arrived. After the body of the church and the gallery became filled seats were provided inside the altar rail. After this the late-comers were called into the pulpit. Mr. Moody insisted upon giving up his own seat to a very much embarrassed latecomer. The Rev. Dr. W. P. Faunce, the pastor of the church, opened the service, and after the choir had sung, Mr. Moody rose quietly and rested his hand upon the pulpit. Last night he spoke in more serious manner than usual. His discourse was lightened by fewer humorous allusions. It was an earnest, simple appeal to young men. He said:

"You'll find my subject to-night scattered all through the Bible. If you don't believe the Bible go outside in practical life and find it. I'll read you the verses, and I don't care how hardened a skeptic you are, you'll have to acknowledge that every single thing is applicable to daily life. Take the Fourth Chapter of Job, eighth verse: 'Even as I have seen, they that plow iniquity, and sow wickedness reap the same.'

"Then again, Proverbs, twenty-second chapter and eighth verse: 'He that soweth iniquity shall reap vanity.' Last of all, the sixth chapter of Galatians and the seventh verse: 'Be not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall be also reap.'"

The evangelist paused for a moment after reading the above verses. Then he said impressively:

"I tell you, my friends, if I had to preach one text all the rest of my life, I'd use that last one. Sowing and reaping, that's as sure as anything. It's no difference who you are or what you are; what you sow, you must reap. Rich or poor, great or small, saint or sinner; all have to gather in their harvest.

Proved for Ages.

"I'll take the Bible. Didn't Adam reap in misery what he sowed in the garden? Didn't Cain reap what he sowed outside? Why, all through the Bible the same way. And out of it, too. It's been proving itself for 6,000 years."

Mr. Moody then spoke of "sowing."

"People say they don't know what they are sowing." He raised his small Bible in his right hand. "The difference between the God of the world and the God of this Bible is that the God of this Book never deceived anybody.

"The most deceitful thing in this world is the human heart, but a man can't pass before the Almighty for more than he is."

"I ain't much of a man to divide my subject into heads. I like to have it spring out. Mr. Spurgeon once told me that he jotted down the heads of his sermon and preached from them. I never can. I get my 'firstly,' 'secondly,' 'thirdly,' 'fourthly,' 'in conclusion,' and 'finally' all mixed up. To-night I am going to try and divide the 'reaping' into four heads. They are: A man expects to reap when he sows; a man must expect to reap the same thing he sows; he expects to reap more than he sows, and, a man cannot plead ignorance of what he has sown.

"Let me explain my first head a little more. I know a young man who studied to be a doctor. He studied years in this college and when in that. He went abroad and studied two years. All this time he studied one thing, the nose. You see, he was sowing in the hope of reaping some day big fees as a specialist."

Under his second head Mr. Moody said that was the saddest thing in the Bible None were exempt from its law.

"A man must reap the same as he sows. Why," he exclaimed, "all are the same. It matters not whether you are Fifth Avenue or Water Street.

Lies Come Home to Roost.

"I remember out in Chicago the workingmen used to say to me: 'Mr. Moody, we don't like to come up to the meetings because it's all onesided. Come down to the shops when we are eating dinner and let us ask you questions.' I tell you we had some great times there.

"Every lie you've started is going to come round and hit you some day. It doesn't appear at first glance that all reap, but they do. One of the worst things in our life to-day is that after a woman has loved, trusted, and believed a man to her ruin, no matter what she does to repent she is cast out. But don't you think that man is going to reap what he sowed? Oh, if I could just impress upon your minds the evil of such a crime!

"While I'm talking now, somewhere in this city a man will commit a crime that will take him the rest of his life to pay. He will reap more than he sowed.

"When you see a young man sowing his 'wild oats,' don't laugh at him. That man's going to reap fifteen years from now. Not he alone, that's the pity of it. But his pure young wife and his innocent babies will suffer also."

Speaking of the proneness of young men to speak lightly of their parents, Mr. Moody said:

"They call them the 'old man' and the 'old woman.'" There was some laughter at this, but it was checked when the Evangelist exclaimed: "Don't laugh! We hang for murders of all but a certain kind. The meanest murder is where a son takes five years to kill his mother, coming in late at night, gambling, drinking, and swearing. That's the meanest kind of murder.

"That poor old mother of yours up in New-England! Do you ever think of her? Do you ever write to her? She has nothing left in the world but you. Write her a long letter. Pour out your heart to her. If you were to get sick, no matter with what, smallpox or any other disease, wouldn't she come to you? Go to her!"

Sang Ancient Music in Illustration.

The Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, this city, lectured on "The History of Church Music" in the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, last night. He has a fine baritone voice, and he illustrated his points by solos of ancient and modern music. In a hymn in honor of St. John the Baptist the modern musical scale was first used, the speaker said.

LACES.

1,000 Yards of fine Point Lierre, d'Alencon and Appliqué Laces, six inches to twelve inches in width, 48 cents per yard; excellent value for $1.25 to $1.75 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

TABLE and BED LINEN,

woven by hand and bleached on the grass.

Lace Curtains, Centre Pieces, Bed Spreads, Quilts, Hdkshfs.

TROUSSEAUX a specialty.

We invite inspection of our goods, feeling sure you will find the quality much higher and the prices lower than elsewhere.

LACES AND FANCY LINENS for WEDDING & HOLIDAY GIFTS.

ESTAB. IN PARIS 1864.

391 Fifth Av. New-York.

DISCUSSED SOCIAL WRONGS

WHAT THE REV. R. HEBER NEWTON SAID ON THE SUBJECT.

Wall Street, He Declared, Is No Such Foe of the Plain People as They Have Fancied—Question of Capital.

"Social Wrongs and Social Discontent" formed the theme of the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton's morning discourse in All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday. He said:

"Below our social discontent to-day there is the feeling that there are wrongs in our society—the conviction that the structure we are running up does not square with the laws of justice. The sense of wrong, however, may be exaggerated and need modification. It may charge upon society what are in reality the wrongs of individuals. It may mistake the misfortunes of society for faults. There is need for discrimination rather than for invective.

"Through these weeks past, to listen to the denunciations of the discontented, one would be led to believe that bankers were all Shylocks planning the misfortunes of the people, scheming for their oppression, sucking the blood from the body politic to feed their bloated veins.

"It is not for me to extenuate the sins of Wall Street. They are neither few nor light. But Wall Street is no such foe to the plain folk of the land as they have fancied. In these wild speculations which fascinate the imaginations of the Nation it is for the most part only the speculative who engage, only the speculators who suffer. If the lambs will venture into the ring, it is their own fault if they come out sheared of their wool.

"We have heard equally indiscriminate denunciations of idle holders of idle capital. Wealth can only become capital by setting labor at work. Wealth always wants to become capital. It opens mills not out of altruism, but out of selfishness—but the mills are opened all the same. The rich people are the last people on the face of the earth to put their money away in old stockings. Capital is never idle save in the presence of the fears which labor itself excites, either by its just claims or its ignorant demands. The higher nobility of wealth that is coming upon the earth will be true to its responsibility, will not be content with employing labor, but will be content alone when it employs labor healthfully, happily, holily, and not in works which destroy body, mind, or soul.

"This smoldering sense of wrong fires at the words 'a conspiracy of the rich.' Conspiracies of rich men there doubtless are; combinations to secure yet more riches; schemes whereby large fortunes can be built up at the cost of the people. Buccaneers of business there are; conscienceless adventurers preying on the legitimate commerce of the people; robbers disguised under the euphemisms of society. But the mass of our business men are honest, legitimate workers for legitimate rewards, not to be classed with such buccaneers of business.

"There is a crime of suspiciousness as criminal in its measure as other crimes, but a more vigorous condemnation of the few conspirators would dispel this suspicion of any general conspiracy.

"This smoldering sense of wrong in the hearts of the people fires up at the mention of the word 'capital.' Labor, so say many of its champions, produces the whole of the production of industry—it should have the whole of the rewards of industry. As I see it, one of the largest factors in all production is to the labor of the men whom we call workers, but the labor of the brain of the Superintendent, of the inventor, of the machinery which represents the accumulation of capital. There is no wrong in the highest rewards going to the highest services.

"Doubtless these elements get more than their fair share, and every such fact constitutes a wrong that needs to be righted, if discontent is to disappear; but this fact constitutes no foundation for the indiscriminate indictment of capital as always exploiting labor. Supose that labor, through self-denial and thrift, co-operate to supply the capital, then to labor would return the rewards now going to capital. Suppose that labor organizes and educates itself to become its own employer, then to labor goes the rewards of management.

"What is needed in this aspect of the subject is not so much denunciation as definition; not the heat of passionate invective, but the light of knowledge.

"Not a little that seems wrong in our social structure is clearly and consciously wrong. This is chiefly the wrong of individuals. We need a social conscience quick to pass judgment upon such wrongs, and, armed with the terrors of public opinion, to scourge the wrongdoer."

Archbishop Fabre Arrives.

Mgr. Edouard O. Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal, was a passenger on the French Line steamship La Gascogne, which arrived yesterday. He was accompanied by his secretary, the Rev. L. A. Dubuc, and they started at once for Montreal. The Archbishop went abroad in September to make his periodical pilgrimage to Rome. He was taken sick while in Paris, but felt improved when he arrived here.

Among other passengers who arrived from Hayre were Mr. and Mrs. A. Bayard, the Viscount and Viscountess d'Ampierre, A. W. Gans, Eugène Jacquet, Mme. A. Meunier, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rohrer, and Henri Well.

Prayer Book Edited by Franklin.

In a collection of rare and curious books to be sold in Boston next week is a copy of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, abridged and edited by Benjamin Franklin, which, so far as can be ascertained, is the only one of its kind in existence. The books to be sold composed the library of the late Prof. Henry Reed of the University of Pennsylvania. The Prayer Book was formerly the property of Bishop William White, the first Bishop of Pennsylvania, to whom it was presented in 1785 by Mrs. Samuel Bache, a daughter of Franklin.

Mr. Steinway Comfortable.

William Steinway, who is ill from typhoid fever at his home, 20 Gramercy Park, passed a good day yesterday, and his chances for ultimate recovery are said to be excellent. Dr. Barnim Scharlau, the family physician, gave out the following bulletin last night:

"Mr. Steinway had a good night and comfortable day, and has been holding his own very well, with improved chances for full recovery."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"And to say Thanksgivun—why, Means to feast and jollify."

Only a few days till the great feast-day of the year—and that suggests our delightful collection of dining-tables.

Start with the plainest oak at $10.00; fine in every detail—charmingly graceful and substantial. Pick your way through picturesque carved Flemish specimens; French and English Marqueterie pieces giving exquisite color schemes for dinners served without a cloth—until you come to the carved Renaissance masterpieces at $350.00.

Where can you find such an assortment, unless you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

An Italian woman was seen on Broadway a few days ago pushing through the crowds an odd sort of vehicle, in which lay a child. The baby was ill; its eyes were shut and its hollow cheeks told how much it needed the air its mother was taking it out to enjoy. A small box, still bearing a soap label, was used as the body of the improvised carriage. A poor red cloth cushion served as a seat, on which the child lay. To the sides of the box the mother had nailed two rough strips of board, across the ends of which was attached another rough piece of board. These were the handles by which this daughter of Italy pushed and guided the little carriage. Another child had evidently sacrificed his chief pleasure and wealth to contribute material for the construction of this vehicle. The wheels had been taken from a little express wagon. They were too small for the carriage, and the rattletrap vehicle jolted and bounced over the irregular places in the pavement. When a street had to be crossed the mother, accustomed, doubtless, to carrying great burdens of wood on her head, would take up the carriage tenderly and bear it over from side to side without disturbing the infant's repose. As the mother and child moved up the street the crowd parted from in front and stood aside as if it were a real procession, and some person of distinction were passing up Broadway in a coach and six, with a police guard and liveried outriders.

***

It is interesting to observe how different persons going to and from their places of business employ their time while on the elevated railway trains or on the cable cars. Very often, indeed nearly always, this time is considerable, and counts for either a great loss or a great gain in the twenty-four hours of the day. Those living in Harlem and working in lower New-York, for instance, spend at least an hour and a half a day on the cars. Of the thousands who ride on the elevated trains daily the vast majority are constantly and uninterruptedly engaged in reading newspapers. This led "Ben" Tillman to characterize New-Yorkers as "newspaper gluttons." Behind this practice is the same kind of wholesome curiosity that led the Athenians to search untiringly for "some new thing." Nothing interferes with the reading of the newspaper. The man who stands in the aisle and holds the paper in one hand while he grasps the strap with the other reads with utter sang froid, even if his paper shuts off the light from his neighbor, who continues to read in the shadow. Women and girls read books and magazines; some of them write notes, and some read over music scores, thrumming out "spirit ditties of no tone," illustrating often the rest of the quotation—"heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter." Not infrequently a lawyer is seen working over his brief, an artist his sketch, a student his tasks, and a newspaper writer a part of his endless work, which the persons in the aisles may be reading to-morrow. Few are really idle, and it would make an interesting task to compute how much of New-York's work is done or planned during the long rides between home and business and business and home.

***

It was noon in a large quick-lunch place near City Hall Park. A young woman, comely as well as self-reliant, entered and glanced deliberately around in search of a vacant chair. She saw one that appeared to be unoccupied, and, providing herself with a cranberry tart and a cup of coffee, started to take possession of it. But a man's hat was in the chair, and the owner of the hat happened to be at her elbow with his modest luncheon in his hand. "Beg pardon, but this seat is engaged," he said. Returning to the counter, the young woman put down her tart and coffee and started to find an empty chair. She found one in a remote corner of the big eating room, and, raising her hand to her head, she pulled out a couple hatpins and flung her hat into the chair with a defiant "There, that's taken!" She then brought over her tart and coffee and enjoyed them in the consciousness that she was dependent upon no man's gallantry for the comforts of life.

***

A peculiar incident marked the usual weekly assembly of a west side bowling club a few nights ago. One of the members, an expert bowler, had for the first time brought his wife, who never before had seen a tenpin alley. He induced her to take part in the evening's sport, telling her that due consideration was always paid to novices and promising to buy her a new Winter cloak if she succeeded in making a "strike." The young woman had the usual experience of beginners, most of the balls going into the "gutter" before they reached the pins. Toward the close of the game she took a small ball and threw it energetically in the direction of the pins. It swerved toward the left-hand gutter. Simultaneously a large ball, carelessly thrown into the returning trough by one of the alleyboys, bounded out and came rolling up the gutter toward the head of the alley. The little ball struck the big ball lightly, carromed on the centre pin, and bumped about among the other pins until they were all down. The "strike" did not count in the game, but the young woman insists that she will get the new Winter cloak.

***

In hospitals which maintain wards for free patients there are often observed instances of ingratitude and selfishness that are disheartening. The fault is seldom with the patients, but usually with their parents or nearest of kin. Children admitted as free patients are frequently abandoned by their parents and left on the hands of the hospital authorities after they are cured. There are two flagrant cases of abandonment in one of the largest and most liberal hospitals in this city. One is that of a young girl who was taken there by her mother nine years ago. The girl is now practically "a daughter of the hospital," all trace of her relatives having been lost. The other case is that of a boy who was sent to the hospital from a Southern city by express two or three years ago. He was a cripple and was tenderly cared for, but so far as the hospital authorities now know nobody outside of the institution has any interest in the boy. Should he ever be able to leave the hospital he will have no place to go.

***

The death of Nicola Barilli, half-brother of Adelina Patti, reduces the immediate family of the great songstress, it is believed, to a nephew, who lives in Atlanta, Ga. This is Alfredo Barilli, the musician and composer. Mr. Barilli is the author of a familiar and popular cradle song, or lullaby, which is said by critics to be of great beauty and artistic excellence. Besides this berceuse he has composed a number of pieces that are well known. He is a comparatively young man, and has won considerable success as a teacher and director of music. Only last year he visited Mme. Patti at Craig-y-nos, in Wales, and always receives her when on her tours through the Southern States.

From a bicycle reefer to an opera cape is a wide jump; but it only illustrates the breadth of our overcoat stock.

The reefer is a short, heavy, double-breasted coat, for bicycle riding; but makes even walking easy; $11.

The opera coat, a long full cape, with a style that bears London's trade mark; the most comfortable coat yet devised for evening dress; $45.

All sorts between, just as good; all cloths and colors worth having; all prices from $11 to $50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GIRLS GAVE HIM FLOWERS

FIFTY BURDENED DR. STORRS WITH CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

He Blessed Them and Spoke Feelingly to the Sunday Schools Assembled to Honor Him.

No more impressive or beautiful tribute to Dr. Richard S. Storrs during the progress of his golden jubilee has been witnessed than the exercises by the children of the Sunday schools of the Church of the Pilgrims yesterday afternoon.

The children and teachers of the parent church and those of the chapel combined in their love and veneration for their pastor. Charles G. Hull presided. After the singing of the opening hymn, Dr. Storrs took his stand at the foot of the pulpit. Fifty girls, the oldest not more than eight years, carrying chrysanthemums, approached the aged preacher, and as each bashfully looked up into his face, gave her tribute and passed on smiling, he blessed her.

"I wish," said the doctor, smilingly, as the children were going past, "that I could kiss every one of you, but as there are too many, you will consider yourselves kissed—and blessed."

Dr. Storrs, his hands encircling the great bunch of chrysanthemums, then turned and ascended the platform; still smiling, but deeply touched by the simple act of the children, "the children of God" he called them, and "the hope of the future Church." Soon the fresh voices of the children filled the church with the music of the jubilee hymn, and after that there were short addresses by Simon B. Chittenden, Superintendent of the Sunday school, and the Rev. Edwin H. Byington, pastor of the chapel. Dr. Storrs then spoke to the teachers and children. His address in part was as follows:

Why He Wished to See Them.

"When I made the suggestion that there should be a meeting of the Sunday schools connected with the church, that I might have the pleasure of seeing them, and perhaps of saying a few words to them, I did it because I wanted first of all to express my sense of personal indebtedness and official indebtedness to those who are teachers and officers in these schools, and to those who contribute to their efficiency and constant progress and continual enlargement.

"I have always felt—never more so than at this hour—how widely the influence that goes from this church is distributed by you and how much for its prosperity, its advance, and its large reach it is indebted to you. You have made it a power in this city, and I have only supplied, as far as I could, the instructions and the incentives, accepting and hearing, while you have been the ministers of Christ for this church to those whom I certainly have never been able directly to reach.

"I know perfectly well that beyond all this jubilee we cannot but think of the days that are to come sooner or later. Under all the sound of the trumpets one hears the rolls of the funeral drums. Under all the tones of triumph one hears the minor strains that will alone be heard by and by. Every man, I suppose, likes to look forward and see what is coming afterward, and I love to look forward and see what the church is to be here when I have gone, and when those who are now prominent, able, active, and useful in it will one by one have departed. And I take courage from the sight and I rejoice to think that the old church, which has so long manifested itself here with vigor and power is to go on in the time to come.

Childhood Not the Happiest Time.

"And now a word to those who are in the morning of life. One is that they are never to believe what is sometimes said, that childhood is the best and happiest time of life. It is not true. I had as happy a childhood as falls to the lot of most children, and many a time it has been said to me by those who were visiting at my father's house: 'This is the happiest time in life for you.' I did not believe it then, I did not believe it as I grew older, and I know now that it is not true.

"The happiest time in your life is to come hereafter. If you try to do that which is right and useful to others, that which is honorable to yourself, and that which is for the glory and praise of your God, every new year of your life is happier than that which went before it.

"So you do not feel that you are entering an oppressive, grinding, and hateful world. Life on earth grows better and sweeter as one goes on in it, and what you are to do is to try and make a success of that life, each one of you. Success does not imply accumulation of great riches; it does not imply necessarily the finest circumstances that can be gathered around you, but it requires that your conscience tell you day by day that you are trying to do the duty which God has assigned to you in His providence, and that you are trying to grow in the knowledge of Him and in fellowship with Him.

Within the Reach of All.

"This is success in life, and that is within reach of every human soul to whom the Gospel comes, to whom the grace of God comes, and who by God's kindness and providence is to be maintained in the experience of life.

"I welcome you, dear children, as constituting already the Church of the future, which is to have a certain heritage from the Church of the past. And I say to you who are in the morning of life don't feel that childhood is the happiest time of life; don't feel that success is beyond you, and remember the word of the prophet, 'As long as you are faithful and true and do your duty in the world, no matter what comes in the way of disappointment or pain, it shall come to pass that at evening time it shall be light.'"

HOUSEKEEPING LINEN.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR THIS WEEK.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets, 2x2 yards, $3.75 per pair. 2½x2¾ yards, $4.25 and $4.90 per pair.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, per pair, 22½x36 inch, 70c. and 85c. 25x36.....$1.25 27x36.....$1.35

Hemstitched Lunch Sets, per set: 2x2 yds.....$4.50 2x2½ " ..... 5.00 2x3 " ..... 5.50 2x3½ " 6.00

Hand-Woven Extra Heavy Irish Double Damask Table Cloths:

2 x2 yards, $2.50 each
2 x2½ " 3.00 "
2 x3 " 3.50 "
2 x3½ " 4.25 "
2 x4 " 4.75 "
Former prices $3.50 to $6.50.

2½x2½ yards, $3.75 each
2½x3 " 4.50 "
2½x3½ " 5.25 "
2½x4 " 6.00 "
2½x4½ " 6.75 "
2½x5 " 7.50 "
Formerly $5.00 to $10.00.

Three-Quarter Napkins to match Table Cloths, $4.50 per doz. Were $5.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

MAIN FLOOR.

Colored Silks; good qualities, variety of makes, extensive range of colors, $1.00 and $1.50 per yard.

Novelty Silks; styles intended for our early Spring business, from $1.00 to $2.00 per yard.

Also, 7,000 yards of this season's patterns, at $1.00; former price $1.50 per yard.

Black Silks; a complete stock of Moiré Nouvelle, Moiré Antique Faconné, Damas, etc.

Black Peau De Soie and Satin Duchesse, Special Qualities, $1.00 per yard.

NOVELTY VELVETS.

Very many lines, Black and Colored, $1.00 to $2.50 per yard.

IN THE BASEMENT

Plain Colored Silks at 35c., 50c., and 75c. per yard.

10,000 Yards of Fancy Silks in Dress and Waist Lengths, 50c. to 95c. per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

JERRY M'AULEY ANNIVERSARY.

The Mission Twenty-four Years Old—The Sherwood Tablet.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Mission House, 316 Water Street. The meeting was of special significance, because, in addition to the anniversary services, a memorial tablet was unveiled to the memory of Mrs. Sarah Sherwood, better known as "Mother" Sherwood, long an enthusiastic co-worker at the meeting.

The services were presided over by R. Fulton Cutting and Superintendent Hadley. On the platform with them were the Rev. Dr. Meredith of Brooklyn, Morris K. Jesup, W. T. Wardwell, ex-Gov. P. C. Lounsbury of Connecticut, and others.

After a brief opening address by Mr. Cutting, Dr. Meredith described the influence of the mission as being typical of the fact of Christianity as contrasted with the theory.

Then followed one-minute talks by converts. Looking through the crowded room, the observer would have been at a loss to pick from the audience any person who had ever been an outcast. The stains of the slums were not there. One after another, well-dressed, fine-looking men told their simple stories. A year ago one had been a reeling drunkard, and had been saved. Another had been in the same condition. One said he had tried every "cure" for intemperance and had found the "Christ cure" the only one that lasted. One man had come 300 miles to attend the meeting and tell how he was rescued twelve years ago.

Morris K. Jesup spoke of the work and its founder, Jerry McAuley. "To him," he said, "as an observer of philanthropic work in the city, this fact was patent—to be successful a charity needed to be founded on Christian lines and principles."

After these talks Superintendent Hadley introduced Mrs. J. K. Barnie, prison evangelist of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Barnie was an intimate friend of "Mother" Sherwood, and it was to her memory the remainder of the programme was devoted.

For fourteen years Mrs. Sherwood worked in the Water Street Mission. To the people of the water front she became in time a trusted friend and counselor. No night was too dark or stormy to prevent her going to the bedside of suffering in the neighborhood. All leaned on her in time of trouble and misery. Her presence became so well known in the dives and saloons that when she entered the room all swearing and vile talk would cease and the barkeeper would not wait on customers while the "mission lady" was present.

The last speaker was Mrs. H. F. Gilbert, formerly Mrs. Jerry McAuley. She described feelingly the first meetings of the mission.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Sue" will be produced at the Boston Museum for a run next Monday, with Annie Russell and Joseph Haworth in the leading parts.

—At the Lambs' Club last night a burlesque on "Secret Service" was presented, with William Gillette in the caricature of his own part, and De Wolf Hopper in Miss Busby's character.

—John Hare has met with great success in Montreal in "The Hobby Horse," and it is possible that he will open here in that play instead of "Caste," as was originally intended.

—Manager William Harris of the Garrick Theatre has gone to Chicago to meet the rehearsals of May Irwin in the new farce-comedy by John J. McNally, which she is to present at the Bijou Theatre here.

—Henry V. Esmond, the young actor who wrote "The Courtship of Leonie," which is to be presented at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night, was the Little Billee in Beerbohm Tree's production of "Trilby" in London.

—Charles Wyndham writes from London that he is having "Rosemary" adapted to the German stage, and that he will himself play the leading part in Berlin. He does not speak a word of German, but he played "David Garrick" in that language 100 times under tuition.

—When "A Girl from Paris" is produced at the Herald Square Theatre, Dec. 5, Josephine Hall will play the Slavey, the soubrette part. This will be her first appearance in musical comedy for several years. Her services have been loaned to Manager E. E. Rice by Charles Frohman. Miss Lippmann will play the "Girl from Paris."

—Mme. Modjeska will play but five weeks this season, and will be under the management of "Al" Hayman and Charles Frohman. Three of these weeks will be spent at the Baldwin Theatre, in San Francisco, and the other two in California cities. Her season will begin about Jan. 21, and at its conclusion she will retire to her ranch.

—Maud Adams's starring tour under the management of Charles Frohman will begin about the middle of next September, and she will appear here about the middle of October, either at the Empire or the Garrick Theatre. She will open in a new play, which is yet to be written, but Manager Frohman proposes before the season ends having her appear in a Shakespearean character. J. M. Barrie, who saw her here, declared that she was the best actress on the American stage, and expressed a desire to write a play for her, to be presented both in this country and England.

FUNERAL OF MR. ARBUCKLE.

His Widow Arrives from Denver—No Explanation of the Death.

Funeral services over the body of Frank P. Arbuckle, the Denver man who was found dying last Thursday at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, were held in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 201 West Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Thomas H. Sill and the Rev. Dr. Rich, who was formerly rector of the church in Denver attended by Arbuckle and his family, read the service.

The persons attending were Mrs. Arbuckle, who arrived from Denver yesterday at 1:45 P. M.; Robert H. Porter, a brother-in-law of Mr. Arbuckle; Col. Feigl and family, and a half dozen others. After the services the body was placed in a receiving vault until to-night, when Mrs. Arbuckle will start for Denver.

Capt. Kirchner of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station thought yesterday that he was on the track of a person who could tell something more about Mr. Arbuckle's robbery and death.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The police arrested sixteen men for violation of excise law yesterday. Last Sunday there were ten arrests.

—The French Line steamship La Gascogne, from Havre, which arrived yesterday, brought 215,000f. in specie.

—Peter O'Neill of West Street was fined $10 in the Centre Street Court yesterday for annoying women in Broome Street on Saturday night.

—There will be a "press view" at the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park and Seventy-seventh Street, to-morrow, from 2 to 5 P. M.

—John McCarthy, a longshoreman, of 36 Monroe Street, fell into the hold of the steamer Yournal, lying at Pier 34 East River yesterday morning, and sustained a concussion of the brain.

—Samuel Woods and John Malinson, delegates of the British Trades Union to the Convention of the Federation of Labor at Cincinnati Dec. 14, have sailed for this country on the Campania.

—The Vevetarian Society will hold a meeting Wednesday evening at 27 East Twenty-first Street. The Rev. Dr. H. S. Chubb of Philadelphia will speak on "What Is the Best Food for Man."

—Antonio Guirello was held in $1,000 bail in the Harlem Court yesterday on a charge of running a gambling house at 354 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, where he owns a saloon.

—A man and a woman, who registered at a Raines law hotel, at 263 Seventh Avenue, early yesterday morning, were found dead in their room in the afternoon. They had been killed by gas. Their identity is not known.

—The first meeting of the Drawing Room Club for the season will be held at the Waldorf tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock. The address will be delivered by Andrew D. White. His theme will be "Russia Revisited."

—Patrick Keenan, a harness cleaner of 405 East Twenty-second Street, became crazed from drink, early yesterday morning, and tried to hang himself to an iron bedstead, with his suspenders. He was stopped by his brother, and sent to Bell